The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5286. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Evacuation of Fortress Humaita by the Paraguayans.

The Allies Previously Repulsed in Two Assaults.

A New and Impregnable Position Taken by the Paraguayans.

PARAGUAY.

Particulars of the Fall of Fortress Humaita—The Allies Repulsed with Great Slaughter at Humaita and Gran Chaco—The Fortress Finally Evacuated by the Paraguayans.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The following particulars of the events preceding the evacuation of the fortress of Humaita by the Paraguayans are believed to be authentic:

On the 16th of July, the Marquis DE CAXIAS, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, received information that the Paraguayans were leaving the fortress. He immediately ordered an advance, and a column of 16,000 men crossed the ditches, entered the enemy's lines, and took possession of a redoubt. They were there making preparations to occupy the rest of the works when the Paraguayan troops opened a fire of musketry and artillery, which had a terrible effect upon the Allied column in its crowded and rather disordered condition. The Paraguayans then advanced on the Brazilians, jumping into the redoubt, and attacking them with the bayonet, in the meantime keeping up a sharp artillery fire on the column which had commenced to fall back. The attacking party of Allies were driven from the redoubt, and the whole column retired to its camp, having suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners. The lowest estimate of their loss in this attack places it at 600 killed and wounded. Some divisions were almost cut to pieces, and large numbers of men were missing.

A few days later the Allies assaulted a Paraguayan fort in the Gran Chaco. The attacking party was received with a heavy fire of artillery, which created a panic among them, and they commenced a retreat in disorder. The Paraguayans left their defences and pursued the retreating troops with great vigor. The latter again suffered a heavy loss, especially on their retreat, their killed and wounded amounting to 550.

On the 25th of July it was discovered that Humaita had at last been actually evacuated. All the heavy arms left in the place were dismounted and spiked, and some munitions of war which could not easily be moved through the forest were left behind.

The garrison retired in good order, and without interruption, to the new positions on the Tebicuary. The fortifications there, which LOPEZ has been building for nearly a year, are believed to be impregnable, and the communications with the interior are secure. The Paraguay River has been so obstructed as to be inaccessible to the iron-clads of the Allies.

A dispatch was received at Rio Janeiro on the 8th, stating that the United States steamer *Wasp* had proceeded up the river to Ascuncion to take on board Minister WASHBURNE and suite.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament Elections—Address by Hon. John Bright.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Hon. JOHN BRIGHT publishes this morning a long and eloquent address to the voters of the City of Birmingham. Mr. BRIGHT gives his views on nearly all the great questions at issue, explains to his constituents the defects of the late Reform bill; reviews at large the question of suffrage, and repeats his desire for such an extension of the franchise as will call into exercise more of the enlightened intelligence of the country. He denounces the principle of the three-cornered constituencies as applied to Birmingham. He believes that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the Constitution of the country.

Mr. BRIGHT closes by announcing himself a champion of the principles above set forth, and offers himself as a candidate for reëlection to the House of Commons in the approaching general election.

Arrest of an Anti-Catholic Agitator in Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

MURPHY, the anti-Catholic agitator, was arrested in this city and held in bonds to keep the peace. Being unable to give the necessary security he was sent to jail, where he now remains.

Arrival the First Ship of the Chinese Tea Fleet—The English Cricketers.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The *Ariel*, the first ship of the tea fleet, from China, has just arrived in the Thames. She sailed from Foo-Chow, on May 28, in company with the tea-ships *Taeping* and *Sir Launcelot*.

The English cricketers sail from Liverpool tomorrow in the *City of Baltimore*, to play a series of five international matches against United States and Canadian cricketers. They will play one cricket match instead of two, as previously reported, in each of the following cities: New-York, Montreal, Boston and Philadelphia, and will not play a match at base ball.

They are the strongest team of cricketers that could be picked from the leading professionals of England, and they are captained by the celebrated WILLSHER, (Kent,) of the "All England Eleven," with whom are G. FREEMAN (Notts) and ROWBOTHAM, (Yorkshire,) of the "All England," and the following members of the "United South of England Eleven:" G. Griffith, T. Humphrey, H. Jupp and Pooley, (Surrey;) James Lillywhite and H. Charlwood, (Sussex.)

The Inquest on the Victims of the Late Railroad Disaster.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The inquest on the bodies of some of the victims of the Abergele Railway accident was resumed to-day.

The railway officials reserved their evidence.

The son of the station-master at Abergele testified that the danger signals were properly displayed before the collision.

It is reported that the body of one of the dead has been recognized as that of BAYARD CLARKE, an American.

The Tipperary Riot—All the Prisoners Discharged.

CORK, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

All the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbances have been discharged, no evidence having been elicited sufficient to justify their further detention.

Mr. SCULLY is suffering severely from his injuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

FRANCE.

Banquet to the Minister of Finance—He Makes a Pacific Speech.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

A banquet was given to-day in honor of M. PIERRE MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, at Perigueux, his birthplace.

M. MAGNE made an eloquent and pacific speech. He declared that peace would continue, because Europe needed and the Emperor desired it. France was strong enough to preserve peace, and it was no one's interest now to break it.

This declaration of the Minister was received with most enthusiastic applause by the assembled company.

THE NAVY.

Reports from the European and Asiatic Squadrons—Cowardly Surrender of a British Bark to Chinese Pirates.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT reports to the Navy Department, in a letter dated off Syria, Aug. 4, the following report of the distribution of vessels belonging to the European Squadron:

The flagship *Franklin* off Syria on her way to Smyrna; the *Canandaigua* on a cruise to various ports on the Irish coast; the *Ticonderoga* on a cruise to ports on the coast of France; the *Swatara* on a cruise. When last heard from she was at Cherbourg, where her Captain had been authorized to dock his vessel for repairs to the rudder. The *Frolic* off Syria on the way to Constantinople; the *Guard* was on her way to the United States, having left Civita Vecchia about the middle of July.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, informs the Navy Department from the flagship *Piscataqua*, at Yokohama, July 24, of the celebration of the Fourth at that port on all the United States ships, with all the foreign ships of war in the harbor participating.

The Japanese authorities on shore also joined in the celebration, and fired a salute from their fort in Kanagawa, hoisting the American flag in place of the Japanese flag during the salute. Another communication from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, dated Yokohama, July 1, makes the following report of the distribution of vessels belonging to the Asiatic Squadron:

The *Piscataqua* left Hong Kong June 8, for Northern China and Japan, arriving at Yokohama on June 24. The store and hospital ship *Idaho* is stationed at Nagasaki. The *Shenandoah* was under orders to proceed to Yokohama. The *Oneida* was still stationed in the Inland Sea of Japan, with headquarters at Hiogo and Osaka. The *Iroquois* was still at Yokohama. The *Monocacy* had left Yokohama and was stationed at Shanghae, having relieved the *Shenandoah*. The *Ashuelot* left Nagasaki on the 17th of June, and was ordered to Tien-tsin for the protection of American interests in that place. The *Aroostook* is still cruising on her station, which comprises the ports of Amoy and Foochow, the intermediate coast and the Island of Formosa. The *Unadilla* is still engaged in duties at Bankok, Siam, upon completing which she will return to Hong Kong. The *Maumee* returned with the Commander-in-Chief from Canton to Hong Kong on the 5th of June. On the 10th of that month she left Hong Kong to coöperate with one of the English gun-boats in searching for a fleet of piratical vessels in the vicinity. She is ordered to leave for Yokohama on the 20th of June. The *Onward* was at Yokohama under orders to proceed to San Francisco as soon as the surplus volunteers within reach could be collected and put on board, and also a few invalid seamen.

CHINESE PIRATES AND BRITISH COWARDICE.

The Department has also dispatches from Lieutenant-Commander CUSHING, commanding the United States ship *Maumee*, dated Yokohama, Japan, July 12, announcing that he had found at Hainan, ten Europeans, comprising the crew of the Bremen bark *Leemona*, which had been captured by pirates two weeks before, within sight of the east coast of Hainan. The *Leemona* had ten able-bodied white men and a number of Chinese passengers. She was armed with two cannon and a number of breech-loading rifles, revolvers, &c., and yet, was captured after a short chase by a junk, carrying but two guns and a crew of twenty Chinamen. The Europeans did not defend themselves by a single shot, but surrendered in the most cowardly manner, and were actually set to work breaking out the cargo for transfer to the junk. Lieutenant-Commander CUSHING thinks such a case an encouragement to piracy and does not doubt it will lead to its increase.

After taking all they desired, the pirates sent the Captain of the bark and his men into the coal locker forward, and closing the hatch, put on the sheet anchor and chain, after which they scuttled the ship, stove the boats and sailed away, intending that all hands should go down with the sinking ship. The Captain and his crew managed to break out and get ashore, leaving the Chinese passengers to their fate. The whole history of this case, says Commander CUSHING, is one of disgraceful cowardice, and he was glad to find there was no American in the crew. Commander CUSHING, after a long cruise, failed to find any of the pirates, and in obedience to orders, sailed for Yokohama.

Commodore C. S. BOGGS has been detached from the command of the *De Soto* and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster GEORGE PLUNKET, of the United States Navy, has resigned.

Fire at Saratoga—Destruction of the Exchange Hotel.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

A fire broke out in the Exchange Hotel stables on Spring-street at 10 o'clock last night and destroyed the Exchange Hotel, three dwellings on Putnam-street and the barns adjoining the hotel; also two barns near the office of Doctors ALLEN and BABCOCK, on Spring-street; the roof and interior of a wing of the brick building of A. COX & SONS, and a frame building in the rear of the New-York Hotel. The total loss is estimated at $40,500, as follows: John Darrow's Exchange Hotel, $15,000; G. H. Bender, a tenant, $5,000; A. Cox & Sons, $10,000; E. E. Brown, New-York Hotel, $4,000; B. Fonday, dwelling, $1,500; M. O. Rourke, $1,000; Allen & Babcock, $2,000; other losses, mostly by the removal of goods, $2,000. The insurance is light, excepting that on the Exchange Hotel.

The alarm of fire was given at the time when a large audience was enjoying the performance, at the Leland Opera House, of "Fra Diavolo." Much excitement prevailed, but no lives were lost, nor were any persons injured.

A Great Pedestrian Handicap to Come off at Troy—Six Entries.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Great interest is excited in this section on a pedestrian match to come off from Friday afternoon to Saturday afternoon next, on the Rensselaer Park track. The Park has offered $300 to the first, $150 to the second, and $50 to the third best in a twenty-four hours' walk, and $100 additional to every pedestrian who walks a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. EDWARD P. WESTON, of Portland; CORNELIUS N. PAYN, of Albany; JOHN HAYDOCK, of New-York; THOMAS BENDON and E. H. FERGUSON, of Troy, and ALEXANDER ADAMS, of Cortlandt, are entered for the walk.

More Indian Depredations in Colorado—A Fight with the Volunteers.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Indians drove off the wood-choppers on the south side of the Platte River on Saturday, and set fire to five hundred cords of wood. Superintendent DEMMAR denies that RED CLOUD is coming down from the North. He says the hostilities are entirely confined to the Cheyennes. The Sioux say they will not participate.

A Denver dispatch says a family named NEFF, numbering nine persons, residing at Kiowa, were found murdered on Saturday.

A dispatch from Latham to the *Courier* reports that on Saturday the Indians were in strong force at Fremont's Orchard. SAM. ASHCROFT, with a party of volunteers, pursued them up the Platte River, and being joined by GODFREY's detachment, they fought the Indians, killing four of them. There are one hundred and thirty volunteers in the field, and reinforcements are gathering from all directions. Provisions and ample supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent to them. The shipments of gold from Central City last week amounted to $40,000. The Indians had driven off seventy head of horses and mules near Cooper's Creek.

Fall of a Building in Albany—Several Persons Buried in the Ruins and Two Killed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

This afternoon a portion of the east wall of a building on the north side of Columbia-street, west of Broadway, which was in process of demolition, fell, carrying away the floors of the third and second stories, and burying a number of people in the ruins. It was at the time that a number of women and children were upon the first floor gathering wood, but how many were buried was unknown. The news created great excitement in the vicinity. The first person rescued was a boy named ROBERT FITZGERALD, who was found with a beam across one of his legs, but was got out with little or no injury. About three hours after, the workmen succeeded in getting the body of Miss HAGAN, 65 years of age. She had been fatally injured and was dead when found. The deceased lived at No. 3 Chapel-street. Subsequently the body of Mrs. MCINTYRE was found and brought from the ruins. She was the widow of the late ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, and lived in Van Tromp-street. It was believed that other bodies were under the ruins, and the workmen continued their work to a late hour, but no other remains have yet been found.

Removal of the Russian Fur Company from Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 31.

A Commissioner of the Russian American Fur Company has purchased the ship *Winged Arrow*, which will sail to-morrow for Sitka to take on board the late employes and troops, about 300 in number. The Company will transfer them to St. Petersburg. This will close the business of the Russian Company in Alaska.

Senator COLE arrived from Washington on Saturday.

Cleared—Ship *Limari*, for Queenstown, with wheat. Sailed—*Eliza*, for Liverpool, with 39,000 sacks of wheat, and *Prospect*, for Cape Town.

Flour firm at $5 50@$6 50. Wheat firm at $1 90@$1 95. Legal tenders, 70½.

The Tennessee Legislature—The Militia Bill.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The House to-day concurred in the resolution of the Senate to appoint a committee to be composed of two Senators and three Representatives, to proceed to Washington to lay before President JOHNSON the condition of affairs in Tennessee, and request him to send a sufficient United States military force to the State for the protection of the people.

The *Press & Times*, a Republican organ, favors the introduction of the Federal troops in preference to employing the militia, and urges the Legislature to strike out the provision of the Militia bill authorizing the declaration of martial law by the Governor.

ANDREW FADENHABUNER, a German, committed suicide here to-day by hanging himself.

The Arkansas Insurrection—The Disturbance Quelled and the Court Reinstated.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 31.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the *Democrat*, says that Gov. CLAYTON had returned from Lewisburg. The insurrection had been quelled, the Court reinstated, and the trial resumed. The Governor addressed the insurgents, ordering them to disperse, and the Sheriff, with a force of 300 men appeared on the scene, when quiet was restored.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Many of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city to-morrow, have arrived. A meeting of the State Central Committee was held this evening. Judge ABBOTT will call the Convention to order, and HENRY W. PAINE will probably preside. No opposition is anticipated to the renomination of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for Governor. Nothing definite has been done, lest, as in previous Conventions, the preliminary work should be overthrown. A full Convention is expected.

Election of Railroad Officers at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

At an election for Directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, held here to-day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: Joseph H. Ramsey, Jeremiah J. Austin, Jacob Leonard, Wm. A. Rice, of Albany; Charles Coulter, of Cobleskill; John Westover, of Richmondville; John Cook, of Worcester; Azro Chase, of Chaseville; David Wilber, of Milford; Eliakim R. Ford, of Oneonta; Samuel North, of Unadilla; Ira E. Sherman, of Sydney Plains, and Alonzo Evarts, of Binghampton.

The Case of Mary Ann Russell, at Peekskill—A Sealed Verdict Rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The jury, in the case of MARY ANN RUSSELL, who was killed at Peekskill, on the Hudson River Railroad, last week, brought in a sealed verdict to-day. LOCKWOOD, the brakeman, left Peekskill yesterday, and has not been seen since. The suspicion against him has increased daily, and the rendering of the sealed verdict adds strength to the opinion regarding his guilt.

Shooting Affray in Troy—Suicide of a Woman.

TROY, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

A man named CORBET, a boat Captain, shot a stevedore named JOHN CLANEY, in the Sixth Ward, in this city, yesterday afternoon. The ball took effect in CLANEY's bowels, and he may not recover.

Two cases of horse disease, similar to those of Brooklyn, have occurred near Stillwater.

A woman named MAGGIE PAGE, jumped overboard from the steamer *Vanderbilt*, opposite West Point last night. She was from Bridgeport, Conn. The body has not yet been recovered.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Messenger Boy in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to rob the messenger boy of a broker on Third-street. As the boy was leaving the Mechanics' Bank with a cash-box belonging to his employer, he was struck upon the head; but he clung to his box and fell upon it yelling murder. The robber jumped into a wagon, in which he had a confederate waiting for him, and was pursued by the boy and an excited crowd. The villains escaped, however, as they were well prepared for a chase.

Visit of the Chinese Embassy to the Waltham Watch Manufactory.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Mr. BURLINGAME, the two TAJENS, three of the students and a number of invited guests visited Waltham in a special train, to-day, for the purpose of examining the works of the American Watch Company. The Chinese were particularly interested in the delicacy of the work performed, and CHIH TAJEN, with his associate, studied the entire process of watch-making, from the crude metals to the complete time-keeper. CHIH TAJEN said these works were more astonishing than anything he had seen. After examining the works, the party were invited to an elegant collation spread out in one of the rooms of the factory. They then drove off for the residence of Gen. BANKS. After passing a short time here, they returned to the train, and were again in Boston at 5 o'clock.

The Trotting Races at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept 1.

The entries for the trotting races of the Springfield Club, next week, closed to-night. There are fifty-two entries, among them the famous trotters *Lucy, Fearnaught, Empress, Surprise* and *McClellan*. The runners include some of the fastest horses at the Saratoga meeting. The races will begin on Tuesday and close on Thursday. On Wednesday evening the Club will give a grand ball.

Trotting on the Louisville Course in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.

The race of two mile heats for all ages was won by Mr. BISSICK's *Maggie Hunter*. Time, 3:44—3:45—4:06. The second race was won by Mr. HAWKINS' bay colt. Time, 1:55 in each heat.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was quite small. The track was heavy.

Two Young Ladies Killed by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Two daughters of Hon. THOMAS B. JONES, Associate Judge of Ocean County, N. J., were killed by lightning yesterday at New Egypt, in that county. They were aged 12 and 17. A son of Mr. JONES was also severely injured.

The Naturalization Law of New-Hampshire Declared Constitutional.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Supreme Judicial Court has decided the act in relation to the naturalization of aliens, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to be constitutional, and the Governor has issued a proclamation to that effect. This cuts off naturalization in police courts of the State, and regulates materially the testimony in cases.

The Act Abolishing the New-York Councilmen Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Among several acts just signed by the Governor, and transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State, is one entitled an act to amend the charter of the City of New-York, which provides for the election of Aldermen and assistant Aldermen, and abolishes the Board of Councilmen.

Grant and Colfax Meeting in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-night, when a Grant and Colfax flag was raised, amid great applause and a fine display of fireworks. Speeches were made by DEXTER R. WRIGHT, N. D. SPERRY, H. S. BARBOUR, Dr. LOREN and Col. NEEDHAM, of Massachusetts.

The Election in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The election for municipal officers took place to-day. The contest was very warm, and the vote is largely increased. Mr. VALENTINE, the present incumbent, Republican, is reëlected Mayor, by a majority of 100 greater than last year.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

In the House to-day the Republicans passed a resolution on the discussion of the question of the of the eligibility of negroes to office, allowing each negro one hour for his defence, and other members participating in the debate twenty-five minutes each.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The House to-day sustained the Governor's veto of the Charleston City Charter bill.

Congressional Nomination.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD was to-day unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention.

Examination of the Express Robbers in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The express robbery extradition case was resumed to-day. No evidence was adduced against MOORE, and he was discharged. The other prisoners were remanded until the 8th inst., when the evidence for the defence will be heard.

Suffolk Park Races in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Suffolk Park Races were inaugurated to-day. The first race, mile heats, best three in five, was won by *Goldsmith Maid* in three straight heats. Time, 2:26¼, 2:24 and 2:26½.

Inauguration of Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Gov. JOHN W. STEVENSON was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort to-day, in the presence of a vast assemblage.

Suspension of Oil Merchants in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

There is some excitement in the oil trade in this city to-day, owing to the suspension of two houses in the petroleum business.

Base Ball Match in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The first of a series of three games of base ball, between the Maryland and Enterprise Clubs of this city, for a silver ball and the championship of the State, resulted in a victory for the Enterprise, by a score of 36 to 15.

Notice to Drovers and Butchers.

The following order with respect to the proper inspection of cattle arriving in this City has just been promulgated:

Under authority conferred by the laws of the State of New-York, enacted April 20, 1866, chapter 740, and amended April 19, 1867, chapter 453, section 9, I hereby order and direct that all beef cattle and cows landing or arriving within the limits of the City of New-York be yarded at the quarantine yards, located at the National Drove-yards, One Hundredth-street and Third-avenue, and Eleventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, City of New-York, there to be properly inspected.

All cattle found traversing the streets of this City, without a permit, signed by the Assistant Commissioner, will be seized and taken to the quarantine yards for proper inspection, unless so far diseased as to require other disposition. This order to take effect on and after Thursday, the 3d day of September, 1868.

MOREAU MORRIS,
Assistant Commissioner for the State of New-York.

VERMONT.

Emphatic Indorsement of Grant and Colfax.

Great Republican Gains over the Vote of Last Year.

Returns from Sixty Towns Indicate from 28,000 to 30,000 Majority.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The annual election held in this State to-day has resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by a largely increased majority over last year—the election of three Congressmen by heavy majorities, the choice of a State Senate unanimously Republican and House nearly so. The returns from one-third of the State indicate a Republican majority of 27,000 for Governor. Good judges set it even as high as 30,000. The vote is the heaviest thrown in the State since 1840.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 1.—Midnight.

The election to-day in this State has been accompanied with unusual interest and excitement, both Republicans and Democrats working hard. Returns up to midnight from fifty towns give PAGE, 13,009; EDWARDS, 4,420, being a large Republican gain over last year. Returns from the northern and northwestern portions of the State come in slowly, but both parties agree that the Republicans have gained largely over their vote of last year.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Returns from sixty towns show a net Republican gain of 2,980. The remaining towns to be heard from make the estimated majority for the Republican ticket 28,000 to 30,000—an increase in the majority over last year of from 8,000 to 10,000.

VERMONT'S PREVIOUS RECORD.

The vote for Governor last year was as follows: PAGE, 31,694; EDWARDS, 11,510; Republican majority—20,184.

In 1866, the vote for Governor was: DILL, 34,117; DAVENPORT, 11,292; Republican majority—22,825.

The vote of the State at the last Presidential election was: LINCOLN, 42,419; MCCLELLAN, 13,321; majority for LINCOLN—29,098.

The State Legislature, last year, was composed as follows: In the Senate, there were twenty-nine Republicans and one Democrat; in the House of Representatives, there were two hundred and thirteen Republicans and twenty-five Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot—216.

NEW-YORK.

The Democratic State Convention—Gathering of the Delegates at Albany.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.

The State Convention of the Democracy will assemble at Tweddle Hall in this city to-morrow at noon. All day long the delegates representing the unterrified have been flocking into the city from various points of the compass, and the hotels to-night are literally crammed. The New-York and Brooklyn delegations came up in boats last night and were the first on the ground. Both delegations are accompanied by a large lobby as usual, and of much the usual character. The New-York delegation, headed by Supervisor TWEED, and representing the Hoffman interest, have their headquarters at the Delavan House, where they met in council at 9 o'clock this morning and discussed the prospects and the plans of the campaign. The Brooklyn delegation, representing the claims of their townsman, Mr. MURPHY, hover about Stanwix Hall where they present rather a disconsolate appearance. They have made very little headway with their candidate during the day, and only hope by the combined aid of the opponents of HOFFMAN to compel the Convention to pitch upon a third man. They will hardly be able to do this, however, and the chances are that HOFFMAN will receive the nomination on the first ballot—perhaps by acclamation without a ballot. The nomination of HOFFMAN has been virtually a fixed fact for several days past. The opposition of Hon. JOHN MORRISEY is now doing HOFFMAN as much good in the rural districts as his support did harm two years ago. The country delegates were so disgusted with the conduct of MORRISEY and his crowd of lobbyists who forced HOFFMAN upon the last Gubernatorial Convention, that their opposition will hereafter furnish the best recommendation for a candidate.

Among the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor are A. P. LANNING, of Buffalo; A. C. BEACH, of Jefferson County, and SMITH WEED, of Clinton, with chances in favor of the first-named. Mr. BASCOM, of Washington County, monopolizes the talk for Canal Commissioner, and DAVID MCNEILL, of St. Lawrence, for State Prison Inspector. For Clerk of Court of Appeals, E. O. PERRIN, of Kings, W. B. HENDERSON, of Cataraugus, and C. TEN BROECK, of Albany, are named. PERRIN takes the lead, and if Kings County fails to get the head of the ticket, as she certainly will, her delegation will insist upon having the tail. The latest talk is that MURPHY, seeing the hopelessness of his chances, will withdraw to-morrow morning and let HOFFMAN go it by acclamation as before intended. SANFORD E. CHURCH has already set the example, and refuses to have his name used for Governor, in return for which he is now being pressed for the permanent chairmanship of the Convention. The temporary Chairman will probably be Judge EARLE, of Herkimer. COMSTOCK, of Oneida, and H. S. RANDALL are also mentioned for the position, but nothing will be settled till morning. Little will probably be done to-morrow beyond settling the question of Governor. The Democracy always take two days for a State Convention, whether they have anything to do or not. No one talks of adjourning before Thursday. The crowd in attendance this year is less noisy and more respectable than the average of past years. The presence of DEAN RICHMOND and PETER CAGGER, however, is greatly missed. Among the more prominent Democrats here I notice Samuel Tilden, Sanford E. Church, Senator Murphy, John A. Green, H. A. Nelson, H. S. Randall, Judge Garvin, Peter B. Sweeney, Big Judge Connolly, &c. Gov. SEYMOUR will not favor the Convention with his presence. Neither will Mayor HOFFMAN. I notice among the crowd the jolly face of WARREN LELAND, who, I am informed, now trains with the Democracy, and is going to be their candidate for Congress in the Westchester district.

The Republicans of Albany are now firing a hundred-gun salute to the Green Mountain State, which does not sound well to the Democratic ears here assembled. The noise interrupts the caucussing.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Hon. J. J. TAYLOR is the delegate, and F. O. CABLE the alternate, from Tioga County to the Democratic State Convention. The Convention expressed a unanimous preference for JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor.

TROY, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Democratic Convention held in this city this evening, elected Hon. JOHN MORAN delegate to the State Convention, and Hon. JOHN FLAGG alternate.

Ovation to Gen. Grant in Chicago—He Makes Two Brief Speeches.

A telegram from Chicago thus describes the serenade to Gen. GRANT in that city on Saturday evening last:

Full 5,000 Tanners were in procession, and marched to the residence of Gen. GRANT's brother, No. 923 Wabash-avenue. When the Tanners reached that point they found an immense crowd of people, fully one-half of whom were ladies, all intent upon honoring the great Chieftain. It is safe to say that the entire number reached 15,000. The avenue in the vicinity was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights. After music by the Light Guard Band, Gen. GRANT made his appearance on the balcony and addressed the crowd in a few words. He said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this spontaneous compliment. As you well know, I do not make speeches, and I can hardly find language in the presence of this immense assemblage even to express my thanks. You must simply, upon this occasion, allow me to return from the bottom of my heart my sincere thanks for this kind call."

The applause that followed this little talk swelled up like the mightiest waves of the ocean. Hon. J. Y. SCAMMON followed with a capital speech of ten or fifteen minutes. Nine cheers were then given for Gen. GRANT. He was again called out for another speech. He said:

"I thanked you once for your kindness; all I can now do is to thank you for this unexpected greeting, for this magnificent turn-out. I feel that I should like to meet each of you and shake hands with all of you, but that's impossible. So I can but repeat that I sincerely thank you."

Hon. N. B. JUDD then made a brief and eloquent speech, and after a speech from JOHN C. DORE, Esq., the crowd dispersed.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee met at the Astor House to-day. Present: Chairman, Gen. H. A. BARNUM; Secretary, Gen. N. P. CHIPMAN; Members, Gen. G. J. STANNARD, Vermont; Gen. A. W. DAVISON, Maryland; Gen. J. W. FISHER, Pennsylvania; Gen. J. F. RUSSLING, New-Jersey; Col. HIRAM APPELMAN, Connecticut, and A. H. GRIMSHAW, Delaware, and several prominent soldiers from neighboring States.

A grand monster mass Convention of the soldiers' and sailors was fixed upon, and in recognition of the hospitality extended to the soldiers and sailors during the war by the City of Philadelphia, that place was designated for this great Convention.

The meeting will last two days—Oct. 1 and 2. All the organizations of Boys in Blue and other Republican organizations, also soldiers and sailors generally, are invited. Arrangements were made to extend special invitations to all the leading soldiers and sailors of the war who support GRANT and COLFAX. Gov. CURTIN was requested to invite, on behalf of the Committee, the loyal war Governors who were his contemporaries, and Gov. GEARY was requested to invite all the loyal Republican Governors now acting. At this Convention it is expected that 50,000 soldiers will be present, making it one of the grandest demonstrations since the war. The detail of arrangements are placed in the hands of Gen. COLLIS, Chairman, and Gen. RUSSELL, Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Executive Committee; Gen. OWEN on the part of the Boys in Blue in Philadelphia, member of the National Executive Committee for Pennsylvania. An address will be prepared and submitted to the Mass Convention, to go forth as the voice of the loyal soldiers and sailors of the country.

Hebrew Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The Hebrew Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was organized on the 22d of August, and has its headquarters at No. 7 Delancey-street. It held its first regular meeting last evening, and will continue to hold them every Tuesday throughout the campaign. The President is Dr. ABRAM G. SEVY; the Vice-Presidents, S. LANG and H. WATERMAN; the Secretary, H. D. KALINSKI, and the Treasurer, M. FLOERSHEIM. This claims to be the first Jewish political club organized in this country. According to its circular it was formed to demonstrate that the Hebrews of this City, as a body, have no affinity with traitors, smugglers or repudiators. The Club will endeavor to remove the prejudice against Gen. GRANT still lingering in the minds of a few of their race, on account of his old order excluding a few Hebrew sutlers from his army in the West. The assemblage last evening was exclusively for business purposes, and plans were laid for a thorough canvass of the Hebrew population of this City. Sixty names were added to the roll, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Rev. WOLF SCHREIER, Mr. ABRAM D. LEVY and Mr. S. LANG made short addresses. Mr. LEVY made allusion to a Democratic Club of Hebrews, about forming in St. Louis, which will make Gen. GRANT's anti-Hebrew army order a leading feature of its opposition to him. The Grant and Colfax Hebrew Club would do its best, he said, by publications, to neutralize the effect of the St. Louis Club among the Hebrews in the South and West.

Fourth Assembly District Boys in Blue.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the headquarters of the Fourth Assembly District of the Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue, No. 4 Pike-street, on which occasion the Club elected military officers and eighty new members were added to the roll. The books will be open for the benefit of new members every evening. The regular meeting nights are Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 8 o'clock.

The Eleventh Assembly District.

Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, HORACE GREELEY and other prominent Republican speakers, are announced to address the Grant and Colfax Club of the Eleventh Assembly District this evening. The meeting will be held at Ebbett's Hall in Thirty-third-street, near Broadway.

The Seventeenth Ward Germans.

The four German Republican Campaign Clubs of the Seventeenth Ward have united to hold a ratification meeting, which will be held this evening at Harmonie Garden, in Essex-street, near Stanton. Dr. SCHUETZ, THEODORE GLAUBENSKLEE, WEIL VON GERNSBACH, Dr. MUHR, HENRY WEHLE and Dr. VON HOLST will deliver addresses.

Twenty-first Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club held a regular meeting for business purposes last evening at Muller's Hall, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. GEO. P. WEBSTER, the President, was in the chair, and Mr. T. P. ANDERSON and BENJ. PAGE were present as Secretaries. A number of new names were added to the roll of the club.

Twenty-first Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue.

At a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of the regular organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District (Yorkville) Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue, held at No. 1,335 Third-avenue last evening, the following officers were elected to fill vacancies: First Vice-President, FRANK RAYMOND; Second Vice-President, THOMAS W. JOHNSON; Secretary, Private ALEX. H. ALCOCK; delegates to the Central Committee, Capts. RAYMOND and JOHNSON.

A resolution was unanimously adopted recognizing the Committee of which Major BULLARD is Chairman as the *only* General Committee "Boys in Blue" in New-York.

Many new members signed the roll.

German Grant and Colfax Club.

The Executive Committee of the German Grant and Colfax Club met at No. 28 Third-avenue, last evening. The only business transacted related to the financial affairs of the Club, regulation of its meetings, &c.

Yorkville Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

A regular meeting of the Yorkville Grant and Colfax Campaign Club took place last night at Masonic Hall, Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. Mr. HORATIO ALLEN, the President, addressed the meeting, and a number of names was added to the roll. Considerable enthusiasm was exhibited.

Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club was held at their headquarters, near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, the President, A. J. ROGERS, in the chair. The first speaker was ISAIAH RYNDERS, who expressed great faith in the ability of the Democratic Party to win in the coming election. The people throughout the country, he said, had become tired of Radical rule, and they now demanded that the public offices should be held by honest, capable and intelligent men, and with such men the Democratic Party abounded.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS followed. He did not deem it necessary to remind his hearers of the issues at stake in the pending Presidential canvass. They were already acquainted with these issues, and know how to value their importance. It was necessary, however, for the Democratic Party to work diligently and in harmony, in order to make their success complete throughout the States. He had confidence that the days of the Republican Party were drawing rapidly to a close.

The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty-second Ward Democratic Association.

A meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Democratic (John T. Hoffman) Association was held last evening at the headquarters on Eighth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

Mr. WM. BLANKMAN was called to the chair, in the absence of the President, and made a brief address, in which he stated that they came together on this occasion for the purpose of listening to an address from Col. JOHN C. THOMPSON, of Tennessee. Col. THOMPSON not having yet arrived, Mr. ISAAC T. EGBERT made a few remarks, in which he arraigned the Republican Party for its recent acts. At the close of his address,

Col. JOHN C. THOMPSON, of Tennessee, was introduced. He said he was here from one of the States that was either in or out of the Union—it seemed hard to say which. He was about to make his first political speech. He should give them the eloquence of facts and not a factitious eloquence. He claimed to be a fellow-citizen of those present, because he was born in this country and came of Revolutionary stock, although he was disfranchised by the party in power, and not recognized as a citizen. With regard to the assumed humanitarian views of the party in power—with regard to the negro, history would say whether the negro was better off as a slave or in his present condition. During the war the negroes worked for their masters while the latter were in the field, and never as a race accepted emancipation until their masters laid down their arms. The policy of the party in power, in endeavoring to array the two races against each other, was exceedingly reprehensible. He declared that the South had laid down its arms in good faith when her sword was shivered to the hilt, showing her chivalry to the last. She thought that no further war would be waged against her, either in the Cabinet or in the field. He declared that the Republican Party, in endeavoring to keep the Southern States out of the Union, was waging a second war of secession, in which the national cause would be successful, as in the first. Col. THOMPSON, at great length, dwelt upon the wrongs which he thought had been done the South, and was loudly applauded. When he concluded, the meeting, which was not large, was adjourned.

The Fourteenth Ward Seymour and Blair Club.

The regular weekly meeting of this club was held last evening at No. 406 Broome-street, President PETER DAWSON in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the necessary arrangements were made for the proposed raising of a banner at the headquarters, which will take place some time next week. Col. JAMES M. TURNER was then introduced to the club, and addressed the members in a brief and cheerful spirit. This club is mainly composed of veteran soldiers from the Mexican and recent war.

Organization of a French Grant and Colfax Club.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Prof. GEORGE BATCHELOR, according to his instructions from the Union Republican Committee, visited this city on Saturday last, and last night organized a French Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The meeting was very largely attended, and the spirit exhibited on this occasion promises well for the success of the campaign. The French citizens will vote in the proportion of five to one for the Republican ticket. A permanent organization was effected at once. Acting in unison with the other Clubs of all nationalities, the French Club of Albany cannot fail to do its fair share of the good work.

THE FENIANS.

Mr. Devlin's Letter to the Irishmen of Montreal—The Proposed Picnic.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: As an old friend, I think I may take the liberty of addressing to you a few words in reference to the picnic advertised to be held in Guilbault's Gardens next Wednesday, for, as is stated, relief of the State prisoners confined in Ottawa. I desire to do so, because I regard the intended demonstration, notwithstanding its benevolent object, as a most mischievous and objectionable undertaking—one, in my opinion, well calculated to place the Irish Catholics of this city in a false, and, I may add, discreditable position. Who the promoters of the charitable picnic are is shrouded in mystery, a circumstance indicative of grave suspicion at the very outset. But whether it is the work of one, two, or even a half dozen persons, it is a piece of presumption which, you will permit me to say, every one of us ought to reprobate.

The Irish Catholic Society in Montreal is well organized through its religious and national associations, and outside the pastors of our Church, to them and to them alone appertains the right of making in our name and behalf public appeals for charitable contributions.

Now, the fact that not one of these organizations has given, or would give, its name or sanction to the proposed picnic ought surely to convince its authors that it never should have been mooted. Besides, suppose this picnic is held, and for argument's sake, let me assume a great improbability, that it would be attended by a large number of people, and that any serious difficulty should occur, to whom, pray, would they look to restore order and preserve peace in the absence of all knowledge of the individuals who are at its head or at its foot? In fact, it is the first time within my recollection that the citizens of Montreal have been invited to attend a public picnic without knowing from whom the invitation proceeded, or who were to be held responsible for its management. But, after all, this is not its most objectionable feature. It is published that this picnic is to be held for the relief of the State prisoners confined in Ottawa. And I have no hesitation in saying that if it is so held, although it should be attended by not more than a dozen of persons, nevertheless it will, depend upon it, be telegraphed from end to end of the Dominion, throughout the United States and England, and, in fact, wherever the news can be transmitted by the electric wire that a grand Fenian demonstration was held in the heart of Montreal surpassing all other exhibitions of the kind, and that it was attended by the entire Irish Catholic population of that city. Its charitable object, as well as its unknown authors, will, as a matter of course, be passed over in silence, while we must submit to the great discredit which such a report would entail upon Irish character in Montreal. Again and again have we declared our hearty attachment to the laws and institutions of the country in which we have now the happiness to live, and I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt that, if the necessity arose to-morrow, the Irishmen of Montreal would be found in the foremost ranks in defence of their adopted country. We must, therefore, take care that our relation to the Dominion is not misrepresented, and, considering what is due to our own self-respect, to our fellow-citizens generally, and to the Government of the country, we should not at the present time, when threats of invasion are ringing in our ears, aid or assist, or in any manner or form countenance or sanction any movement calculated to afford our enemies the slightest pretext for saying or believing that we are otherwise than we are—unalterably true to the Dominion of Canada. As to the relief sought to be obtained for the State prisoners and families of such of them as are in distress, I am quite sure there would be no difficulty in collecting by private subscription abundant means to enable them to meet all their wants.

Believing that you, my countrymen, jealous of your good name and reputation, will fully indorse the view that I have taken of this matter, it only remains for me to express the hope that this will be the last attempt to make capital out of us at the expense of our reputation and for the edification of our enemies.

Your sincere friend,

MONTREAL, Aug. 29, 1868. B. DEVLIN.

Funeral of the Hon. James Mann in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 28.

This honored and faithful representative of the people and brave soldier was followed to the grave yesterday by an immense concourse of people, including officers of high rank in both the Confederate and United States armies. The services of the Anglican Church were performed by Rev. Dr. LEACOCK, rector of Christ Church, and those of the Masonic fraternity by Corinthian Lodge, U. D., of which he was a member, under Worshipful W. R. WHITAKER as master, assisted by a very large number of Master Masons.

The Democratic State Central Committee, of which Col. MANN was Vice-President, accompanied the body as pall-bearers, as did also a section of Masons, as such, and the whole immense body of mourning friends marched on foot up St. Joseph to Camp, thence to Julia, and thence down Julia to the Protestant burying-ground near the basin, where the final ceremonies were impressively performed.

NEBRASKA.

A Misrepresented City—Movements of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman—The Campaign—Republican Meeting in Omaha.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1868.

Omaha has been in many respects misrepresented by excursionists and others, who have given the town and its inhabitants a little cursory attention during a sojourn of a few hours or days, and written to Eastern friends or journals their impressions. It is but natural that these impressions should be regarded as forming an entirely correct account by those who have never been west of the Missouri River. Nothing, perhaps, is so well calculated to aid the formation of these ideas as our hotels. It is a great shame and detriment to the city that she has none that are first-class. Since the closing of the Cozzens House, other hotels have gradually deteriorated, until now even the best, where one may enjoy the privilege of eating what he can get, and sleeping, if he can, at a charge of $4 per day, are hardly tolerable. Several of those that make no pretensions are much better kept. At these so-called "first class" houses the drinking water furnished to guests is the common Missouri River water, proverbially muddy; therefore strangers conclude that this is the only water drank, and I have seen this stated in prominent Eastern papers. The truth is that not a hundredth part of the population ever use it, and the numerous wells in all parts of the town furnish water that is perfectly clear, cold, and free from any impure taste. Rooms, too, in these hotels are poorly taken care of; bedbugs abound, and enjoy a freedom from restraint that would astonish any one not previously acquainted with such luxuries. Cleanliness and the quality of fare are but little studied. Why some enterprising individual—one who can "keep a hotel"—does not reopen the Cozzens House, and run it with some regard for the comfort and enjoyment of guests, it would be hard to tell. It is certain it would pay largely, and would, in addition, do much to remove the feeling of dissatisfaction experienced by many after making a brief visit here.

Many thriftless young men, whose parents look upon the West as a sort of school for morals and discipline, have come to Omaha expecting that golden fortunes would be found, waiting to fall into the grasp of the eager. The success with which various first-comers met gave prevalence to the idea. As a consequence, business became crowded and overdone, real estate and rents reached a very high and unhealthy figure, the price of living uncertain and accommodations uncertain, and the hundreds who could find nothing to do, and who lost money by imprudent investments, returned home disgusted with the city and its prospects, and created a kindred feeling in the minds of those to whom they related their misfortunes. Now affairs have settled down upon a more healthy basis, that augurs well for the growth of the city. The price of real estate has fallen to a more reasonable limit, and business having passed through a state of feverish excitement and resultant depression, is now brightening up with great vigor. Crops this year in wheat, corn, oats and potatoes have done remarkably well. The cultivated portions of the State have proven beyond doubt or question the fertility of the soil and its perfect adaptability to farming purposes. These facts are now beginning to be understood, and thousands of acres are preempted as homesteads every year by a steady, thrifty and industrious class of people, who have settled in the State with a view of making it their home. Many of them are Scandinavians, who, though they are, perhaps, slow and not easily induced to embrace new ideas, make hard-working and reliable citizens.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN is now in town, and is taking active measures toward settling the much-mooted Indian question. He has issued orders to Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN to forcibly remove the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians to their reservation south of Kansas, and not to spare man, woman or child until the perpetrators of the recent outrage committed upon twenty unarmed Kentuckians are given up to justice. This is a long step in advance in the policy hitherto pursued by the Government. The Indians need to be held down with a firm hand; they should be made to understand that any infractions on treaties, any atrocities or outrages, will be met with a just penalty. They must not be allowed to think that they may with impunity draw their corn and supplies, and then attack the very men from whom they obtained them, nor fire upon soldiers who are in the very act of abandoning a fort in accordance with a treaty made, as was recently done at Forts Reno and C. F. Smith. It is to be deplored that Indian affairs are sometimes in the hands of agents who do not scruple to take advantage of the savage love of firewater, and who cheat the red man out of the benefits that Government hopes to secure for him. But the wrongs are not all on the side of the Indian. Sympathy for his ignorance and partial helplessness should blind the eyes of Justice.

POLITICAL.

The political campaign progresses with unabated vigor. Tanners' Clubs have been formed and uniformed in every ward, and many fine torch-light processions have taken place, that do credit to the organizations. A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last week in the "Academy of Music," which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Speeches were made by Hon. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Attorney-General of Iowa, and Hon. T. M. MARQUETTE. Much the same enthusiasm was manifested during the passage of COLFAX through the city as when GRANT was here, and it was pretty conclusively proven, on both occasions, who are the favorite candidates of the people.

G. F. M.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Democrats of Cross Keys, De Kalb County, Ga., held a meeting Aug. 25, and organized the Cross Keys Democratic Club. They sought to make their position clear by adopting the following unanimously:

"As it is clearly manifest that the interests of the colored man are involved with the white man in this contest, and the bad Government which ruins the one destroys the other, therefore let us use our earnest endeavors to cultivate friendly relations between the two races, that we may unite them in their opposition to the wild and wicked schemes of Radicalism. At the same time we do hereby express our determination to be firm while we shall be just, but as we believe that our very existence as a people is involved in the result of the coming contest, let us inform our colored friends, that if they deliberately refuse to be advised, and take sides against us, that we shall adopt means of self-defence and protection, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to employ no negro, who shall be discharged by his present employer, without a proper recommendation."

The Mobile *Tribune* thus alludes to Gen. LONGSTREET: "He has long since gone over to the enemy. It is said that he is, and has been these two years, in full communion with the Radicals of New-Orleans, and we know for a fact that he has long since lost caste with the Confederates of that city." And of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS it says, even more bitterly: "Where he stands politically, at the present moment, it is hard to say; but we know of no name in the South which was so fatal to the success of the Confederate cause as that of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, except that of Gov. JOSEPH BROWN. He was always too ill to preside in the Confederate Senate, but he was always well enough to assist JOE BROWN in resisting the actions of President DAVIS and the laws of the Confederate Congress. We have no use for such a man. A man should be one thing or the other."

The Jasper (Walker County, Ala.,) *Watchman* says that the white men of that section believe that this must and ought to be a white man's government, because they believe that God did not create the negro the equal of the white man, and because they believe that white men alone have the right to administer this Government, and that they alone are competent to govern themselves. It adds: "They intend to talk for a white man's Government, they intend to vote for a white man's Government, and if it is necessary, we believe they are willing to fight for a white man's Government, with a will and determination which never before characterized a people in any conflict in the history of the country."

Many of the Southern papers are discussing Gen. ROSECRANS' visit to the White Sulphur Springs. The Mobile *Tribune* expresses its disapproval of the conference, and asks if any man of sense believes that the Democratic Party, which is now organized for the Presidential campaign, will swerve from its course in obedience to the *quasi* orders issuing from a council of officers in Virginia. It declares that the true course of action for the Southern Generals is that adopted by HAMPTON. Instead of holding councils of peace in Virginia, it says, let them come forth from their retirement and take the stump in defence of the Democratic Party, which is using all its exertions to restore to the South its lost rights and liberties.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, while yielding to the distinguished soldiers and statesmen recently assembled at White Sulphur Springs the profoundest deference, expresses its deepest regret that they should issue an address to the country. It says that nothing can be gained by manifestoes of this kind; issued in the midst of an exciting canvass, it will simply be regarded as so much political clap-trap, while those who sign it will sacrifice that position which their hitherto unbroken silence has so conspicuously commanded throughout the North.

The New-Orleans *Times* anticipates great benefit to Louisiana to be derived from the importation of Chinese laborers. Chinese labor, it says, is eminently adapted to their climate and cultivation, and is superior to negro labor, it having been shown that with such inferior specimens of Coolies as have been brought from the Cuban plantations, and set to work on the sugar estates, the cultivation has proved more successful, and the planters have had less trouble and annoyance, and more certainty than with the emancipated negroes.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* asks what the negroes will do "when these pig-tailed Chinese come here to compete with them for work?" And it answers the question for them thus: "They will starve, and the Radicals will contract with these same Chinese to dig their graves at a quarter of a dollar a head."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR STREETS.

Letter to Street Commissioner McLean in regard to Repaving and Repairing the Streets—His Reply thereto.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, Aug. 6, 1868.

George W. McLean, Esq., Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

SIR: The Citizens' Association finds it necessary to call your particular attention to the matter of the contract for repaving and repairing the paved streets of this City.

You entered into a contract with JOHN L. BROWN on the 31st day of May 1867, whereby he agreed to repave and repair the roadways of the paved streets (except Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth street) in the City of New-York, whenever and wherever they should need repairing, for the term of seven months ending Dec. 31, 1867, and for which work the City agreed to pay him $130,000, of which $5,000 was to be reserved by you for the pay of Inspectors on the contract, to be appointed by yourself.

Last Fall the Association addressed you a letter calling your attention to the vast expenditure ostensibly for the repairing of the streets, and to the fact that instead of advertising for proposals for the contract, and making the contract for the work with the lowest responsible bidder, you selected the contractor in your own discretion; thus, in the opinion of the Association, violating the provisions of the charter concerning the advertising for proposals, lowest bidder, &c.

In your reply you said, among other things: "The advantageous repair of our public streets peculiarly requires experience, skill, and fidelity.

If the work is not properly done, it operates injuriously to the adjoining pavement, and produces more harm than good. Instances will occur to observing citizens in which such repairs made to the Belgian and other special pavements in gas and water connections, have created only obstructions to travel and injury to the remaining pavement.

It was found in past experience that the lowest bidder was not always the best contractor for the public interests. The work had of late been neglected, as well as very imperfectly done, where it had been performed at all, and there was a large accumulation of repairs needing immediate attention." And also, "I ascertained who was the most capable, conscientious and reliable contractor to do this kind of work, and I made an agreement with him on the best terms I could secure." And in reference to the work performed by Mr. BROWN, you said, "He has to this time performed his obligations zealously and faithfully, and, I believe, to the satisfaction of the public."

Under that contract, for the seven months ending Dec. 31, 1867, you paid Mr. BROWN the sum of $125,000.

Now the fact is there were other experienced paving contractors who were ready and anxious to take that contract for much less than Mr. BROWN's price—and the fact also is, that while, from March 26, 1867, to June 1, 1867, more than $40,000 was drawn from the City Treasury to pay for alleged work in repaving and repairing the streets; the work actually done in that time did not amount, at the most, to more than $8,000. This was before you made the contract with Mr. BROWN, and the work was done by the department of which you are and were the chief officer.

It might be well for you to consider what must be the profit of your chosen contractor, Mr. BROWN, to whom you pay $125,000 for seven months' labor, when for two and a quarter months the actual outlay for the same work was only $8,000.

In reference to this contract it is to be observed that in those streets (and the number is great) where car tracks are laid, the pavements between the tracks are kept in repair by the railroad companies; and this space thus kept in repair amounts in some cases to one-half of the whole street.

The sum of $130,000 was very large to expend for repairing the pavements (not the sidewalks) of our streets for seven months, but if this sum had been wholly expended for that purpose, our people would have less cause for complaint.

There are about 210 miles of paved streets in New-York, and this gives about $620 per mile—a sum much more than ample to keep every block in thorough repair, even if it were the case (as it is not) that every street needs the same amount of repair the year around.

The Association regrets very much that you have confined your attention exclusively in the matter of repaving and repairing the streets of our City, to publishing a communication dated Sept. 7, 1867, setting forth the necessity of having the work well done, and the damage that would ensue if the work were improperly done.

It is the general complaint of all our citizens that the pavements of the streets are in a shocking condition from the Battery to the Central Park; deep ruts and holes are sunk in the middle of the carriage-way, and the danger and damage to horses, vehicles and human beings are becoming more and more serious.

To show you whether or not you are right in your estimate of the fidelity with which the contractor, Mr. BROWN, performs his contract, the Association calls your particular attention to the condition of the following streets: Pearl-street, from Whitehall to Old-slip, Bridge and Stone streets; Water and Front streets, from Whitehall to Old-slip; Hanover-square, Old-slip, from Pearl to South streets. One wing of Coenties-slip; Morris-street, from Greenwich to West-street; Maiden-lane, from Broadway to William-street; Water and Front streets, from Maiden-lane to Fulton-street; John-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street; Cliff-street, from Beekman to John-street; Gold-street, from Fulton to Frankfort-street; Fulton-street, from Broadway to Nassau street; Fulton-street, from William to Water-street; Burling-slip, from Pearl-street to Front-street; Peck-slip, from Water to South-street; Ann-street, from Park-row to Gold-street; Warren, Vesey and Dey streets, from Broadway to West-street; Reade and Robinson-streets, from Greenwich to West-street; Cortlandt-street from Broadway to Greenwich-street; Church-street, from Chambers to Fulton-street; Washington-street, from Vesey to Liberty-street; Catharine-street, from Bowery to South-street; Spruce-street, from Nassau to Gold-street; Frankfort-street, from Nassau to Gold-street; Rose-street, from Pearl to Frankfort-street; Pearl-street, from Broadway to Chatham-street; Jacob-street, from Ferry to Frankfort-street; Duane-street, from Rose to William-street; Vandewater-street, from Pearl to Frankfort-street; Cherry-street, from Pearl to Catharine-street; Roosevelt-street, from Chatham to South-street; James-street, from Chatham to Cherry-street; Water-street, from Catharine to Peck-slip; Oak-street, from Pearl to Catharine-street; Oliver-street, from Chatham to South-street; Front-street, from Peck-slip to Roosevelt-street; Henry-street, from Oliver to Catharine-street; South-street, from Market to Jackson-street; Water-street, from Catharine to Rutger-street; Cherry-street, from Catharine to Rutger-street, and from Montgomery to Jackson-street; Batavia-street, from James to Roosevelt-street; Madison-street, from Catharine to Pearl-street; Henry-street, from Catherine to Rutger-street; Hague-street, from Pearl to Gold-street; North William-street, from Chatham to William-street; Hoboken-street, Watts-street, from Greenwich to West-street; Laight-street, from Washington to West-street; Hubert-street, from Washington to West-street; Collister-street, from Laight to Hubert-street; Beach-street, from Washington to West-street; Franklin-street, from Greenwich to West-street, and from Church to West Broadway; Harrison-street, from Washington to West-street; Jay-street, from Washington to West-street; Hudson-street, from Laight to Reade-street; West Broadway, West-street, from Hoboken to Watts-street; Hamilton and Monroe-street, from Catharine to Market-street, and Monroe-street from Scammel to Jackson-street; Madison-street, from Catharine to Clinton-street; Division-street, from Coystie to Rutgers street, and from Jefferson to Clinton-street; Washington-street, from Spring to Houston-street; also from Gansevoort to Houston-street; West-street, from Gansevoort to Hammond-street; Ninth-avenue, from Gansevoort to Fourteenth-street; Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to Fourteenth-street, Gansevoort and Little Twelfth-street; Horatio and Jane streets, from Washington to Thirteenth-avenue; Bank-street, from Washington to Thirteenth-avenue; Charles-street, from Hudson to West-street; West Tenth-street, from Greenwich to West-street; Ninth and Tenth-streets, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue; Allen, Eldridge, Orchard, Delancey, Ludlow, Chrystie and Suffolk streets; Broome from Broadway to Bowery; Hester, Walker, Leonard, Centre streets; Stanton-street, from Clinton to East River; Ridge, Pitt, Willet, Sherriff, Cannon streets, and Lewis-street from Houston to Rivington-street; Attorney-street, from Stanton to Houston-street; the streets from Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets (inclusive) from Ninth-avenue to North River (except Twenty-third-street,) in very bad condition. Also Seventh, Ninth and Tenth avenues from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street; streets from Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, (inclusive,) from Second-avenue to East River, in very bad condition; First, Second and Third avenues, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street; Avenue A, from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth-street; Avenue B, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth-street, are in very bad condition; also Lexington-avenue, from Twenty-first to Twenty-third-street; Third-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fourth-street, bad; Forty-fourth to Sixty-fifth-street, very bad; Forty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Fifty-third-street, from First-avenue to East River; Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; Forty-first-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; Second-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-fifth-street, extremely bad; Twenty-first-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue; Seventh-avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street; Tenth-avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-sixth-street; Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth-street; Thirtieth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Eighth-avenue; Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh streets, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues; Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, from Third-avenue to East River; First-avenue, from Twenty-sixth-street to Thirty-eighth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, from First to Second-avenue; Third-avenue, from Twenty-sixth-street to Fortieth-street; Forty-first-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue; Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, from Eighth to Eleventh-avenue; Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street; Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-third-street; Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street; Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-sixth-street. Large portions of all these streets are in a most wretched state, and they are cited as specimens of the condition of the streets of this City.

The outrageous condition for the last year of these and other streets as bad, is evidence of the neglect of duty by the contractor and by your Department.

The contractor agreed "to provide all the necessary materials, implements, horses, carts and laborers, and repave and repair, or cause to be repaved and repaired, and keep or cause to be kept in good repair, during the certain period of seven months, commencing on the 1st day of June, 1867, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1867, the carriage-ways of all the paved streets, avenues, squares and public thoroughfares in the City of New-York, the repaving and repairing of which are by law under the cognizance, supervision, charge and general control of the Street Commissioner, (excepting only so much of the carriage-way of Broadway as is now paved with Russ pavement.") On behalf of the City, you agreed to pay him, and did pay him, $130,000, less $5,000, which you paid to inspectors of your own appointing to see that the streets were kept in proper repair. You expended $130,000 of the people's money, and it was your duty to exercise the strictest supervision over the contract, and to see that the people had good streets for this large sum of money, the expenditure of which was intrusted to you.

The Association is aware that you have entered into a new contract with Mr. BROWN for repaving and repairing the streets, comprehending the same features as the contract of last year, for the term commencing July 3, 1868, and expiring Jan. 2, 1869, and that the contract price is $125,000, there being an additional sum of $10,000 under your control for inspector fees on that contract.

The public must not be made to pay $135,000 for the alleged repaving and repairing of our streets, while these streets are permitted to remain in a condition disgraceful not only to your Department, but to our City.

From a careful inspection of the work while in progress, from the number of men employed, and from the present condition of the streets, the Association feels assured that while during the term commencing June 1, 1867, and ending Dec. 31, 1867, the sum of $130,000 was drawn from the City Treasury for the repair of the streets, no more than $25,000 worth of repairs were actually put upon them.

In the former letter to you, the Association complained that you were in the constant habit of violating section thirty-eight of the charter of the City of New-York, which provides that no expenditure shall be made exceeding the sum of $250, except in pursuance of a contract to be made with the lowest bidder after advertising for proposals.

The Association showed that you were in the habit of spending $40,000 per annum for stationery and blank books; $60,000 for repairing roads and avenues; and that these vast sums were expended without any contract having been made or any opportunity given for competition so as to secure to the City the lowest rates.

It transpired that your plan or custom was to spend all these sums in *separate payments of not more than $250*, so that it might appear that the charter had not been violated; that is to say, that when any work was in progress, such as repairing the roads, instead of paying for it by the week or month or at any stated period, the workmen merely rendered you bills of $248, $249, $250, which you paid, as if each bill was for a distinct job or work, and not merely an item in one job or work of $60,000. In many cases so ridiculous was this pretence, that one workman would send to you in one day several such separate bills, each not over $250, but all parts of one complete work and properly included in one account.

The Association pointed out to you that this system was, at the least, an evasion of the letter of the statute, and would be regarded in any court of justice as a deliberate violation of the statute as to spirit and letter.

In your reply, you stated that it was not your fault that there was no outstanding contract, no competition of bidders, no advertising for proposals in respect of the work to be done for these large sums. You stated that the Common Council were the only body authorized to have a contract made, and that your duty as Street Commissioner was merely to have the contract executed when so directed by the Common Council; also, that you laid before the Common Council a statement showing the necessity of a contract, but that they had not authorized any to be made.

It is almost a year since that time, and no contracts are yet made. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars are annually expended for stationery and blank books, supplies for public offices, printing for Departments, in the discretion of your Department, and the citizens are denied the privilege of competition among tradesmen for the work.

The Common Council are resolutely and persistently setting the Charter at naught and violating the law—but what are you doing?

You are engaged equally with them in the same work; they refuse to authorize contracts and you therefore proceed without contracts at the same time the law governing this City expressly declares that contracts shall be made.

Your duty is plain; to respect the law no matter what may be the neglect of the Common Council. Refuse to expend any more money until you can do it without evading or violating the Charter. You are not powerless in the matter; if you withhold your certificate no money can be paid out for any purpose coming within the sphere of the duties of your Department; if the Common Council will not contract, you have only to point to the thirty-eight section of the Charter and refuse to authorize the payment.

Such a firm and honest course would soon compel obedience to the law.

Very respectfully,

PETER COOPER,
President of the Citizens' Association of New-York.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary, &c.

REPLY OF MR. MCLEAN.

CITY OF NEW YORK, STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 237 Broadway, Aug. 28, 1868.

Peter Cooper, Esq., Chairman Citizens' Association:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 6th inst., and beg leave to be excused for not answering more promptly, as I was most of the time out of the City.

I sent for the contractor for repaving and repairing the streets, and at the interview presented him a list of the streets needing repair, so kindly furnished by you, and instructed him that I should insist upon his immediate attention thereto. As heretofore, I have no doubt, that the earliest action will be had by the contractor to place the streets named in the best possible condition.

I purpose transmitting to the Common Council forthwith, a full communication covering the subjects presented in your letter and the suggestions of your Association, and asking instructions in relation thereto. Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting of the Board—Dr. Harris' Mortuary Report—Carbolic Acid and the Cattle Disease.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health took place yesterday. The leading case was that of a complaint against the Turtle Bay Melting Establishment of SEARS BROS. on the East River, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street. Much argument took place regarding the distance affected by the gases it generated. Dr. MORRIS said they were sometimes perceivable as far as the Third-avenue. Mr. LINCOLN, President of the Board, remarked that, in the aggregate, sixty blocks of this City were occupied by slaughter-houses or fat-boiling nuisances. The case was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The complaint made at the previous session against the Dry Dock Railroad Company, on account of the open manure vaults of its stables, and the dead horses left frequently for hours in the streets, was also referred to that official.

The case of the brig *Thomas Fowell*, for evading quarantine, also brought up at the previous meeting, was dismissed, it being shown that no intention existed to defraud.

The pork-packing establishment No. 152 West-street, was charged with having a nuisance at No. 154, the adjoining store, in that it constantly contained large quantities of ice, which engendered a constant condensation of moisture on the adjoining walls. It was directed that an inquiry be instituted.

Suits were directed to be instituted against 151 tenement houses, here and in Brooklyn, for neglected sinks and privies, and a number of other small cases were referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly report was presented and read, after which the Board adjourned.

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY REPORT.

The records of mortality and whatever we have been able to ascertain in regard to prevailing diseases, warrant the hope that both in New-York and Brooklyn there is a decided improvement in the public health. Yet there may be fluctuation in the death-rate, in consecutive weeks, which disappoint any hope that is based solely on the temporarily decreased rate of mortality; but the improvement last week appears to extend to certain preventable causes and circumstances of the diseases, which have been most fatal the past six weeks.

There were 656 deaths in New-York, including 88 in the public institutions, and 287 in Brooklyn. This, in each city, is equal to a yearly death-rate a little more than 30 in 1,000 on the basis of the last census, or about 36 in 1,000 on present estimated population. The fact should be well understood that this is an enormous death rate, and that it should never again be reached if sanitary measures and human effort can prevent. The death rate in London the first week of August was 26 per 1,000; in Edinburgh, 30 per 1,000; 23 in Dublin, 24 in Bristol, 36 in Liverpool, and in Vienna, the week ending Aug. 1, the rate was as 27 per 1,000; while New-Orleans buried only 423 persons during the entire month of July—a death-rate of about 27 per 1,000 annually—a vast difference from the yellow fever period of last year in that city, when the mortality, in the four days ending Sept. 24, amounted to 459—or 36 more than in the entire month of July this year.

The timely and very efficient sanitary regulations, which the Army Medical Department as well as the municipal authorities have this year enforced in all ports exposed to the introduction of yellow fever infection, have ten thousand times compensated all cost and losses incurred by such restrictions. This principle will next year need to be applied to the restraint and exclusion of the strange infection which is now destroying the beef cattle and cows along the trail of Texas droves, from the Osage to the Wabash and the Miami Rivers. Trustworthy proofs, daily accumulating in our hands, show that this malignant fever in the herds is wholly arrested by frost, and can be removed every year by fresh importations from its native habitats, far south of the Osage and west of the Red River of the North. The fact may here be mentioned that, while sanitary regulations are now giving almost complete protection to the metropolis against the offering of the diseased beeves in market, the scientific investigations connected with this effort are unfolding great laws of infectious and malignant fevers that cannot fail to promote the sciences of medicine and hygiene.

Before closing this week's note upon the mortuary records of these two cities, we need to remark that there is reason to believe that more of the prevalent diarrhœal disease is caused by decaying fruits and unsound vegetables in the poor quarters, than by diseased meats that found their way to market before sanitary restrictions were brought to bear in the herd-yards; and more still may justly be charged to the putrefactive exhalations which continue to pervade the crowded tenement regions. The mortality reports which we submit to-day indicate this and other suggestive facts.

The mean temperature and humidity during the week were almost tropical, the former being at 74° 50' Fahrnheit, and the latter at 66–100 of saturation. With these atmospheric conditions continuing, and with greatly increased range between the extremes of temperature, the duty of great carefulness in domestic and personal hygiene needs to be practised in every family and in every place.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AMONG CATTLE.

The following communication from Dr. MORRIS was received and read. The following letter reveals a fact of such practical importance for all persons having cows or cattle in charge that I deem it my duty to give it publicity.

AMENIA, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1868.

To Dr. Morean Morris, Assistant Commissioner on Cattle Diseases for State of New-York:

* * * Those of the herd that were sick when you left are now about well.

I have separated five more from the herd with all the symtoms of the disease, well marked. (Pleuro-pneumonia, the common term for which is "lung disease.")

I have no doubt but that the others will have it unless the disinfectants are thoroughly used. Up to the present time, out of a herd of thirty (of which twenty-seven were milch cows) eighteen have been sick. Of these, nine died before the inhalation of carbolic acid was used; since its use none have died, although apparently as sick as those that died.

(Signed) D. GUERNSEY, M. D.

I would add with reference to the treatment that carbolic acid was placed in a large open-mouthed bottle and held to the nostrils of the sick animals every few hours. In addition to this the diseased cattle were kept out in the open air upon short food.

"Crude coal tar or "heavy oil" containing carbolic acid should be liberally sprinkled upon the yard, also in order to disinfect all infectious causes and present a constant atmosphere of the fumes for their inhalation.

By the preserving use of these agents, I have no doubt the large proportion of cattle sick with pleuro-pneumonia can be saved. MOREAN MORRIS, Assistant Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1868.

John Allen's Prayer-Meeting.

The prayer-meeting yesterday at the dance-house No. 304 Water-street, kept by JOHN ALLEN, who was recently called "the wickedest man in New-York," was attended by an immense throng. Before the hour of noon arrived—the time appointed for the beginning of the services—the room formerly used as a dancing-room, and the ante-room in front, were choked to suffocation by a perspiring crowd composed of all classes of people. A few of the denizens of the neighborhood were present, a great many church people of various denominations, and some who, it is to be feared, were led thither merely by curiosity. Great anxiety was manifested to see JOHN ALLEN, and those who knew him by sight were constantly called on to point him out to those who did not and could not get near enough to catch a glimpse of him. He sat with his wife near a large table near the centre of the room, seated around which were several clergymen and some of the ladies attached to the Howard Mission. Near one of the back windows were three of the misguided women who formerly laid down their souls for the bread they ate in the Water-street den. They were attentive, but apparently not very intelligent listeners. The rest of those present stood and were packed in the apartment like sardines in a box, emitting an ancient and a fish-like smell that pervaded all the air and made it anything but pleasant to breathe.

The services were similar to those of an ordinary prayer-meeting, with an added interest growing out of the place and circumstances of the convocation. They consisted of prayer, exhortation and psalm-singing. Rev. WM. REID, of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, was the leader, and among those who took an active part in the exercises were Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH, Rev. SAMUEL KING, of Hunter's Point, Rev. Dr. HISCOCK, Rev. Mr. MARKS, Rev. Mr. McLANE, Dr. WARD, of Newark, Rev. DAVID JONES and JOHN ALLEN himself.

JOHN ALLEN, who speaks trippingly on the tongue, and generally uses good language, said that he had intended to lead a quiet life, contented in his insignificance, and doing all the good he could without saying anything about it; but since he had become notorious, he meant to join the church, though he had not resolved to do so immediately. Then he should endeavor to lead others into the right path. He would talk to them not in such language as was suited to people of education—they wouldn't understand illustrations in Latin, Greek or Hebrew—but he would talk to them as he talked to little children, and such language as was used in talking to little children was often the best for conveying great truths, while it could be understood by all. He would say to them—where were you a hundred years ago? Nowhere. And where will you be a hundred years hence? Nowhere. God made you and made the world. You stand on which stood on nothing, and which, without the power of God, could not be kept in its place in the universe."

Here JOHN was choked off by a reverend gentleman who, perhaps, feared that the late proprietor of the dance-house had not drunk deeply enough of the Pierian spring to explain the relations of science and religion. An earnest prayer was offered for JOHN ALLEN's conversion, to watch there were many devout responses. "Let him come to Thee, O Lord, now, just now," said the preacher, earnestly, and there were many devout responses throughout the hall. But ALLEN did not come. He did not think it expedient to come just yet, he said in conversation after the meeting was over.

The exhortation of Rev. DAVID JONES was a very eloquent one. He said he had been an actor at the Broadway Theatre. One night, when he was playing in "Pauline, or the Witch of the Black Tower," suddenly a sense of his great wickedness came upon him. After the play he went on his way home thinking deeply of it all the time. When he reached home he looked into his mother's room and saw her upon her knees, praying for his salvation, and he rushed in and said to her, "If you ever prayed for me in your life, mother, pray for me now!" And he went to his own room and threw himself on his knees and prayed for the peace of God till 2 o'clock in the morning and it came—("Glory to God") it came, and he was now engaged in the work of converting others; and he closed by urging those who had not yet sought the grace of God to do so at once.

A well-meaning but not musically-gifted man here commenced singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," using the first words of the stanza and that part of the tune to which the last words are set. The effect was amusing, but the inclination to smile was repressed, and the music was heartily taken up by the congregation, and rendered with an effect that must have astonished the occupants of the adjacent dance-houses. Most of those present were thoroughly interested in the good work, and united with great fervor in the exercises. At their close the audience gradually dispersed. JOHN ALLEN stationed himself near the front door, shaking hands with many as they went out, and telling them to come again to-day at noon, when another prayer-meeting will be held.

Among those in the ante-room while the services were in progress was SLOCUM, who keeps another dance-house a few doors north of ALLEN's. SLOCUM climbed to a window over the partition which separated this apartment from that in which the exercises were conducted. There, in his shirt sleeves, dressed in a dirty pair of once white inexpressibles, with a vest of equal neatness, unbuttoned, he stood for some time, and seemed much interested. At length he got down, and one who knew his face, but was not apparently known by him, said;

"Hallos, SLOCUM! Why don't you go up forward!"

He replied in a suppressed tone, "I ain't heard nothin'. You seem to know me. I've got to go aboard, (pretending to be a sailor.) I must go and fire up. She's going to start!" And with that he left the building.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday at 1 o'clock, and was in session two hours and a quarter. Thirty-nine cases were presented of liquor dealers who had either sold liquor on Sunday, or between midnight and sunrise, of which nine were adjourned until the 22d inst., and five were revoked. These last were JAMES TORSELTI, JOHN J. KELLY, WM. KEATING, TIMOTHY CLOFFY, and CONRAD HONALD.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

PICKPOCKETS.

On Monday evening Mr. FREDERICK HALE, of No. 61 Ann-street, left his premises and passed into Fulton-street, where three men stopped him under pretence that one of them wished a light for his cigar. Mr. HALE surrendered his weed to one of the men, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be THOMAS HOLMES, when one of the others snatched from HALE's vest pocket a silver watch valued at $50, and all three ran off. Mr. HALE gave chase and caused the arrest of HOLMES and an alleged confederate named DANIEL WEBSTER, the fellow who took the watch getting clear off with his plunder. The two prisoners were locked up over night at the Beekman-street Police Station, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate they were held for examination, as the complainant was not positive regarding the probable guilt of WEBSTER.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

OWEN KELLY was arrested by Officer O'CONNELL, of the First Precinct, on a charge of carrying a dagger concealed on his person, with felonious intent. The intent was denied by the prisoner while before the Magistrate, but he admitted the weapon. He was fully committed.

THEATRICAL DISTURBANCE.

Officer SIMINGTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested JOSEPH E. DUVAL, an Englishman, on Monday evening at the performance of "Opera Bouffe," at Niblo's Garden, because he was acting in a disorderly and noisy manner. The disturbance occurred while Mr. WHEATLEY was delivering his farewell address. The prisoner would not be quiet, so he was taken to the Station-house, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday he was fined $10 and discharged.

DARING LARCENY.

JAMES KENT, a young man of intelligent appearance, yesterday distinguished himself by entering the jewelry store of ABRAHAM SILVERTHAL, at No. 326 Bowery, and asking to see some silver watches. The jeweler handed KENT a watch, when the latter ran off with the same. He was pursued and arrested, however, with the watch still in his possession. When arraigned before the Magistrate, the prisoner was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

ROBBED WHILE HE SLEPT.

Yesterday JOHN VALLHART, of No. 165 West Houston-street, made an affidavit that on the night of the 30th of August JOHN MULHERRIN, JOHN O'HARA, JOHN COONEY, LEONARD FULTON, and one other, who is unknown, were in his saloon drinking and playing cards. Their drinking was so protracted that VALLHART finally fell asleep among his bottles and kegs behind his bar. How long he slumbered he cannot say, but when he awoke his saloon was a drinking-hall deserted, his customers were gone, the gas considerably turned down, the street door left invitingly open, and, coming to a more minute examination, VALLHART discovered that while he had slumbered he had been robbed of $850. He carried the tale of his misfortune to the Police, and yesterday Officer GODFREY of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested MULHERRIN, O'HARA and COONEY, who, together with the two others yet at large, are charged with the robbery. They denied all complicity in the crime in the most positive terms, but were held in $1,500 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET BURGLARY.

We yesterday gave the details of a burglary of the dwelling of FREDERICK BULL, No. 246 West Twenty-first-street, and of the arrest of LEWIS LEVETT, one of the burglars, by Officer HIGGINS, of the Sixteenth Precinct. Since that account was published WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, the associate of LEVETT, has been arrested, and yesterday the pair were arraigned. Affidavits being made against them by Mr. BULL and the officer, LEVETT freely confessed his own guilt, and also implicated LIVINGSTON. They were committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A DESPERATE THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN MARTIN entered the store of THOMAS KELLY, No. 246 Third-avenue, and picking up a roll of carpet, valued at $40, started off with it. Being overloaded, however, he was overtaken, and the property recovered by Officer ENGERMAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct. Being arraigned, he was sent to the General Sessions for trial, notwithstanding he told the usual story, that he had been hired to carry the carpet by a man who said he owned it.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

It will be remembered that the house of THOMAS J. STURGES, in Fifth-avenue, was robbed of a large amount of property, which was found by Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in the cellar of the house at the southwest corner of Thompson and Amity streets. Yesterday, Capt. SPEIGHT made an affidavit against DANIEL DOOLING, the occupant of the house, charging him with receiving stolen property, and he was committed for examination.

CRUELTY.

Yesterday, EDWARD KENNEY was found by Officer GAYNER, of the Eighth Precinct, driving a horse, which was covered with sores, attached to a coal cart. In the officer's judgment, in so using the animal, KENNEY violated the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The accused was held in $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner KEENAN, over the body of RICHARD FARRELL, formerly residing at No. 190 West-street, who was run over on the 12th ult. by Car No. 39 of the Belt line, near the foot of West Eleventh-street. The wheel passed over his thigh, and crushed it so badly that amputation was deemed imperative. FARRELL was on the front platform, and attempted to get off while the car was in motion, stumbling over a man sitting on the step, thereby being precipitated to the pavement. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 30 years of age....Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at St. Luke's Hospital over the remains of GEORGE G. NOLTON, who formerly resided at No. 131 West Forty-ninth-street, and who met his death by being run over by a New-Haven train, as he leaped from the cars near his residence, as previously reported....Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, over the body of JOHN CLARK, a native of Ireland, 41 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital in consequence of injuries accidentally received on the 30th of August, by falling from his milk wagon on the corner of Fourth-street and the Bowery. A verdict of accidental death was rendered....Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the body of PATRICK MEEHAN, a native of Ireland, aged 45, who was found dead in his bed at No. 65 Mulberry-street ....Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of an unknown man, aged 40 years, who was found on the pier at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, suffering from illness, and died while on the way to the Hospital....PETER FEE, a laborer, of No. 252 West Houston-street, while at work, yesterday, on Pier No. 24, North River, fell overboard and was drowned. The remains were recovered and carried to deceased's late residence, where Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The officers and members of Battery C, of the First Regiment Artillery, N. G., proceeded on their first annual excursion yesterday, having West Point as their objective point. Capt. WM. T. STOUTENBURGH and his associate committeemen had secured a special steamboat and barge for the accommodation of the excursionists, and the party had a very agreeable time while away on the trip. The Battery achieved a grand success, and several other organizations sent representatives.

BALL TO GEN. MEADE AND STAFF.—Gen. MEADE and staff will arrive at the Stetson House, Long Branch, on Wednesday, where a grand ball will be given them on Saturday evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ATLANTIC-STREET HOMICIDE.—The inquest on the body of THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, who died in consequence of a wound inflicted by CONSTANTINE BAUDENDISTEL, while defending himself against an unprovoked assault made upon him by deceased in Atlantic-street, on the night of the 24th ult., was concluded yesterday. After the jury had listened to the evidence, Coroner FLAVIN took the liberty of lecturing them with what he called a charge, in the course of which he instructed the jury that BAUDENDISTEL was not justified in striking the blow upon deceased in defence of himself. He also told them that they had no right to frame their verdict with a view to the discharge of the prisoner, but must render such an one as would hold him for the Grand Jury. The jury subsequently rendered the following verdict: "That THOMAS CUNNINGHAM came to his death by a knife-wound inflicted in the head, supposed to be by CONSTANTINE BAUDENDISTEL." He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Brooklyn Board of Education met last evening, but transacted no business of any importance, aside from a series of resolutions in regard to the memory of Mr. EDWARD ANTHONY, who was formerly a member of the Board.

LOST CHILDREN.—The number of lost children restored to their homes and friends by the Brooklyn Police last month was 132.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERY.—PATRICK RYAN, a native of Albany, N. Y., made complaint yesterday, before Judge POPE, Hoboken, that on the 30th ult. he had been robbed of a sum of over $70. RYAN keeps a refreshment saloon connected with DAN RICE's circus, and when that company paid its recent visit to Hoboken, his box, in which were other smaller boxes, was broken into, and a sum of over $70 stolen therefrom. A boy named WM. CONKLIN saw the robbery committed, and swore that the person who broke open the box was a person named JOSEPH M. CANFIELD, connected with the circus, who promised to admit him to the play, provided he did not divulge what he had seen. CANFIELD was committed to jail without bail.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A STOWAWAY.—An extraordinary case was reported to Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, yesterday—that the baked and shrunken form of a man, presenting the appearance of a mummy, was found the evening previous in one of the Bremen line of steamers, the *Deutschland*. The Judge went on board the steamer, and from inquiries made by him relevant to the matter, it appears that about 6 o'clock on the evening previous, while the men were engaged breaking cargo, they came across the body of a man in a remarkably good state of preservation. It was lying at the back end of one of the boilers, and not far from the side of the ship. Dr. CHABERT, who examined the body, gave it as his opinion that the man had been baked to death, and had then dried up like an Egyptian mummy. The muscles and cellular tissues were entirely absorbed, and the skin was drawn tightly over the bones. At the inquest yesterday morning, before Coroner WHITE, there was very little evidence; but it was believed the deceased had stowed himself away in the ship. There were no marks of violence on his person, and a verdict of "Death from suffocation" was rendered.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—ELLEN WILSON, of Wilmington, N. C., and MARTIN NOON were arrested on Monday evening at the Jersey City Ferry, by Detective MCWILLIAMS, on the charge of having picked $6 25 from the pocket of Mrs. BRIDGET MAHER, of Philadelphia. The matter came before Acting Recorder CHAMBERS yesterday morning. The Detective swore that he saw the woman operating, and followed her into MEYERS' saloon, where he saw herself and "pal" counting over the money. They were committed for trial.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Early yesterday morning a young woman named ELIZABETH PURDEE applied for permission to stop in a little house in Montgomery street, close to the Police Station, Jersey City. This was granted her by the people of the house, who, having to go on business, locked her in. On their return at 8:30 P. M. yesterday, she was stretched on the bed dead. The unfortunate woman had been employed in a wash-house in Hudson City and other places, but was too fond of gin, which was indirectly the cause of her death.

CRIME IN JERSEY CITY.—Marshal ELLIS reports that there have been committed to the Jersey City Prison for the month of August 237 prisoners, for the following crimes: Drunkenness, &c., 122; fighting, 10; robbery, 6; assaults, 20; picking pockets, 3; stealing, 11; suspicious characters, 11; rescuing persons from officers, 2; and threatening violence, 4. Of these Germany claimed 10; England, 12; Ireland, 129; Sweden, 1; France, 1; United States, 76; Scotland, 5; Spain, 1; colored, 2.

ASSAULT.—JOHN HELFRICH, No. 169 South Market-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by MAGNUS SCHLECHTING, who lived next door to him. The parties had a dispute in the saloon of the latter, which ended in HELFRICH leaving the house. A short time subsequently he returned with a loaded gun and fired it at SCHLECHTING but nobody was injured. HELFRICH says that the gun was accidentally discharged. The complaint was not persisted in, and the prisoner was acquitted.

INQUEST.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday forenoon, on the body of WM. DUMPHEY, a laborer, whose body was found on Monday evening in the water at the Hoboken Ferry, where the sunken grounds are being filled in. There were no indications of death by violence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Found dead in the water from cause unknown."

THE SHOOTING CASE.—Mrs. FICK, wife of NICHOLAS FICK, gunsmith, in Hoboken, who was shot on Monday evening, while her husband was repairing a revolver, was alive at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but Dr. CHABERT pronounces her case hopeless.

CASUALTIES.—SAMUEL CHILDS, No. 21 Chatham-street, Newark, died yesterday at his residence, from sun-stroke received on Sunday....CATHARINE BRADY, struck by a team on the Morris and Essex Railroad Monday, died yesterday.

BRIEFS.—The woman, BRIDGET FITZGERALD, burned on Monday by kerosene, died at the hospital in Jersey City late the same night....The Police of Jersey City made 231 arrests during the month of August....At 8:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the seventh story of the new sugar house foot of Washington-street, Jersey City. It was extinguished with but slight injury....Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, will hold an inquest on Thursday next on the body of Mrs. REILLY, who was thrown off a bridge into the Hackensack River by her husband.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar at 12 M—Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
53—Marx vs. Marx.	61—Jacobs vs. Duxberry.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, C. J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, F. J.

No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT.

Chambers business only will be transacted this week, except on Friday, when non-jury causes also will be heard. On Monday causes on the jury calendar will be taken up.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 1.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE COUNCILMANIC CONTEMPT CASE—THE FARCE PROBABLY ENDED.

The People ex rel. Five Councilmen vs. The Board of Councilmen, for Contempt of Court.—This case was called up again to-day, before Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD, pursuant to adjournment. The members of the Board are charged, as our readers will recollect, with having willfully disobeyed a peremptory order of *mandamus*, whereby they were directed to admit into the meetings of the Board five members, who have been declared, by the highest appellate Court, to have been legally elected members thereof.

Mr. Ira Shafer appeared as counsel for the relators, and announced that he was ready to proceed.

Mr. Dean, assistant to the Corporation Counsel, said they were not ready. Mr. O'Gorman, who had hitherto had charge of these proceedings, was out of town.

Mr. Shafer replied that Mr. Dean was fully capable to attend to the rights of the respondents. This matter had been pending, in one way or another, before the Court since the beginning of July last—about two months. By reason of these proceedings, he, the speaker, had been compelled to remain in the City during all this time. It was unfair to him, unfair to his clients, and a mockery of justice for them to come into Court and ask from time to time for these extraordinary delays. The contempt of which the members of this Councilmanic Board had been guilty was a most flagrant one. The original contempt was bad enough, but the Councilmen had added largely to their first offence by putting upon record the insulting protest as published in the City press. These men should be punished for their impudent defiance of law and the solemn edicts of the Court. Besides, the necessity for a further postponement was not apparent. The members of the Board charged with contempt had employed Mr. N. J. Waterbury as their private counsel; that gentleman was then in Court, and he was abundantly able to protect the interests of his clients, the delinquent Councilmen. He (Mr. Shafer) would move for leave to file interrogatories, and he asked that an early day be named for the respondents to file their answers thereto.

Mr. Waterbury said there was no necessity for any interrogatories, the facts of the case were pretty well understood. He was not ready to proceed. Mr. O'Gorman, who had had the sole charge of the defence, was unavoidably absent, but he would be in town on Monday next, to which time he asked that the proceedings should be adjourned.

Judge BARNARD remarked that he would not be in attendance on Monday next. He had been confined in the City all Summer, and had been off duty only one day since the commencement of this year. He was disposed to get away as soon as possible. After this week he would not hold court again until the first Monday of October.

Mr. Shafer did not wish to have the proceedings postponed so long, although he was anxious that His Honor, who had heard the case thus far, should hear it to the end. Counsel said he had numerous affidavits in his possession which would establish beyond a doubt that the members of the Board of Councilmen had confederated and conspired deliberately to defy the authority of the Court. They had repeated over and over again, in public and in private, that they would not obey the mandate of His Honor, which had been legally issued against them. If such men were not to be punished for such offences—if no example was to be made of them—then the fact had better be made known to the public. But he thought better of this Court and of the Judge who presided. He did not doubt that justice would be done, and the dignity of the Supreme Court preserved, so long as His Honor Judge BARNARD sat upon the bench.

Mr. Waterbury said they were as anxious as the other side could possibly be to have these contempt cases disposed of, and if the Court would allow an adjournment to Monday next, Mr. O'Gorman would attend.

Judge BARNARD declined to postpone to Monday for the reason that he would not hold the Court at that time. After some further unimportant discussion, the further hearing was adjourned to the first Monday of October next.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE CASE OF HEINRICH SCHAFFER.

This case was to have been heard yesterday, but owing to the absence of counsel for the accused, it was postponed until Tuesday next. Schaffer is charged with having murdered his wife in Hesse Darmstadt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 1.

By Judge Barnard.

Anna S. Watson *vs.* David Watson; report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 1.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Catharine Schaffer *vs.* Adolph Martin et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Leopold Peck et al. *vs.* Chas. A. Schlamen; motion granted directing the defendant to pay plaintiff $189 12 and $10 costs of motion within seven days, and plaintiff to have leave to issue execution for the same if not then paid.

Van Wagener *vs.* Merrill; motion granted.

Lockwood *vs.* Cullen; motion granted.

Ten Broeck *vs.* Fuller; motion for judgment granted.

Wm. H. Smith *vs.* Henry M. Secor; motion granted and cause referred.

Joseph Bennett *vs.* Ross Burns; motion granted and cause referred.

Metropolitan National Bank *vs.* Daniel Ball, &c.; motion granted.

Julian Crevier, Jr. *vs.* Nathaniel D. Woodhull et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Cornelius D. Robinson *vs.* Thomas Reddington; bail reduced to $5; $10 costs of motion to abide the event.

John Robitt *vs.* Thomas Moran; motion granted with costs of action and $10 costs of this motion.

Hermann Baur *vs.* Matthias Groh; motion granted and proceedings stayed.

Bernard Schaffer et al. *vs.* Charles E. Hausemann et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The Session of yesterday was, in one respect, very remarkable. At 9 o'clock the Magistrate began work upon a calendar composed of thirty-four cases of petit larceny, twenty-three of assault and battery, two of cruelty to animals and one of carrying burglars' tools; and at 10:30 o'clock the Court adjourned, with every one of these cases disposed of. In other words, judgment was passed upon sixty cases in precisely ninety minutes, which is an allowance of a minute and a half to each case—a sufficiently brief period, it would seem, in which to determine the guilt or innocence of the culprits. This rapid grinding of the mills of justice of course left no opportunity for the display of the usual chaff, and the session was consequently utterly matter of fact and devoid of all sensational scenes, to the intense disgust of the large audience assembled for the purpose rather of seeing crime wriggling comically in the grasp of the law, than of beholding it receive its due award of punishment.

SOMEBODY'S LACHES.

Our readers will remember the case of Sarah E. Poor and her daughter Henrietta Poor, the former forewoman of the paper collar manufactory of Meserole & Libby, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Centre-street, who was lately detected in an embezzlement of the means of her employers, which prove to have been long continued, and to have been the cause of severe pecuniary loss to the firm who trusted her. A very full report of the case has been published in the TIMES, and it is not necessary now to give again the details of the crime. The two women were held for trial in the Special Sessions, and the case was first called on Saturday last, but the prisoners not appearing, the trial was postponed until yesterday. It was then again called up and one hundred of the young girls employed in the factory were in attendance to testify against the accused, when the officer who had been detailed to inforce the attendance of the latter, reported that neither of them could be found. It had been further ascertained that the bail-bonds which had been given for their appearance were utterly worthless, being signed by the most unsubstantial myths. A thorough search of the premises which these bondsmen had given as their residences failed to find them, nor was there even tradition of their existence in the neighborhoods. It was therefore plain that justice had been tricked by the shrewdness of the accused, aided by somebody's laches, and all that remained to be done was to issue a bench warrant for their arrest and intrust it to an able detective.

DRAMATIC.

Philip Johnson entered a book store in Nassau-street, and taking three volumes of Shirley's dramatic works from a shelf near the door, essayed to walk off with them, a purpose which he signally failed to achieve. Yesterday he made an exit for six months to Blackwell's Island.

THE DANGEROUS GAME.

At 1 o'clock in the morning, George Wilson, youthful and over-dressed, was picked up in Roosevelt-street, having in his possession a large iron bar, curved suspiciously in the image of the burglarious "jimmey." As many of his confreres had done before him, he found that he might carry many things that would prove more agreeable to the Magistrates. He, however, carried with it six months seclusion on Blackwell's Island.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 1, 1868.

$50,000	5-20s C, '65	111⅛	500	Mer. U. Ex. 2d call	21⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C., ex int.	105⅛	200	N. Y. Cen.	126
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	64⅜	400	do s30	126
15,000	do	64⅜	600	do	126⅛
16,000	N. C. 6s, x-c.	71½	400	do	126⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s, new	71	900	Erie R.	47⅝
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	92¼	100	do	47½
5,000	Gt. W. 2d M	77¼	100	Hud. R. R.	140
20,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	200	Bost., H. & E.	22⅛
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	89	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅜
4,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	89	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
2,000	Tol., Pe. & W. 1st West. Div.	82½	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	87
			50	Ch. & N. W.	84
20,000	C. C. Cin. & Ind. C. 1st M.	78	1400	Clev. & Tol. R.	103
			200	do	102⅞
			200	do 2d call	102⅞
150	Merchants' Bk.	122	400	do	102⅞
H	Bank of Commerce	122	50	Panama R. bet. call	364
50	Manuf. Mer. Bank	100½	25	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	98⅝
18	Cent. National	108	100	Chi. & R. I.	102⅝
100	Fourth N. Bk.	104⅜	100	do	102
25	Phœnix Bank	106	200	M. & St. P.	77⅞
18	Del. & H. C.	128	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
37	do	128½	200	do	84⅞
100	do bet. call	130	300	do	84
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	200	do s60	84
200	Canton Co. 2d call	46	100	do 2d call	84⅞
300	Adams Ex.	48⅛	100	Del., Lack. & W.	118⅝
300	do	48½	70	New-Jersey C. R.	125
100	do s3	48	100	Morris & Es.	64
100	do b30	48⅝	100	Ohio & M. R.	29
			100	P., F. W. & C.	108⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅛	5,000	Missouri S. 6s.	92⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	113⅝	6,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	77⅞
36,000	do	113⅝	300	Canton Co.	46
10,000	5-20s, C. '64, new	109⅝	100	W. U. Tel.	34⅝
100,000	U. S. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	100⅛	300	Pacific Mail	101⅞
			100	do b30	101⅞
			200	do bt. call b30	101⅞
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	111⅛	10	Del. & Hud. C.	128
10,000	do	111⅛	50	Adams Ex.	48⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108⅛	200	do	48⅛
			100	Cum. Coal Pf.	32⅛
4,500	do	108⅛	100	Erie R.	47⅝
5,000	do	108	200	do	47⅝
87,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C., ex int.	105⅛	100	Hud. R.	139⅞
			100	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅝
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108	42	Pan. R. bet. c.	369
			200	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅝
18,500	do	107⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	84⅝
10,000	do	107⅞	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅝
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '68	108⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	102⅞
3,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	104⅛	100	do b60	102⅞
			100	C. & R. I.	101⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	64⅝	50	do 2d call	101⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62⅛	800	Mil. & St. P.	78
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, x-c.	53⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
25,000	do 2d call	53⅝	200	do	84⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, x-c. bet. call	71⅝	100	do 2d call	84⅛
			200	O. & M. R.	29⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. B.	90	200	do 2d call	29⅛
			100	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	99
6,000	do	90⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600	Adams Ex. Co	48¼	400	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
300	do s30	48	1200	do	102⅞
200	Pac. Mail	101¼	200	do c	102⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	34½	200	do b15	102⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. s3	125¾	200	do s10	102⅞
500	Erie R.	46⅝	800	do	102⅞
600	do b3	46½	500	Chic., R. I. & P.	101⅞
400	do	46½	100	do s15	101⅞
300	Hud. Riv. R.	139½	100	do b5	101⅞
200	Erie R. Pf. s30	69	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	83⅞
100	do	69½	200	do	83⅞
200	Reading R.	[illegible]	1500	do	84
100	Ohio & Miss	28⅞	600	Chi. & N. W. P.	83⅞
200	do	29	300	do	83⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.	108	200	do b30	84
100	M. So. & N. I.	85⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Adams Ex.	48⅝	100	Ohio & M.	29
800	U. S. Ex. s30	41	600	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	do	41½	100	do b10	[illegible]
300	Mer. U. Ex.	21½	200	do	[illegible]
300	Pacific Mail	101⅛	100	do b3	85⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	34¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	125⅞	500	do	86⅝
100	do	126	600	Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
100	do s10	125⅞	100	do	102⅝
100	Erie R. b10	47¾	200	do b15	102⅝
100	Reading R. b60	91⅛	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	102
200	do	91	300	do	102⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	77¼	1200	Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
100	do s60	76½	400	do	84⅝
40	Amer. Ex.	41	1300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	84⅝
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛	100	do b10	84⅝
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	108½	500	do b30	84⅝
100	do s60	107⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn St 6s, new	62½	600	Hud. River R.	139⅝
20,000	do	62¼	500	Mil. & St. P.	78
10,000	do	62	400	O. & Miss. R.	29
300	N. Y. Cen R. R.	125⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
200	do	126	200	Clev. & Tol.	102
400	Erie R.	46⅝	200	do	102⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
400	do	84⅞	300	Chi., R. I. & P.	102
1500	do b3	85	100	do b10	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were quite steady at 144⅜@144⅝ ℘ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room was quite tame, although the holders for a rise, from the readiness with which they carry over their balances at nominal rates of interest, manifest apparent confidence in better rates. The Customs demand, which has been running from $450,000 to $550,000 per day, is neutralized this week by the payments on the 10-40 interest. These disbursements to-day amount to $1,241,000, while the Customs receipts are $550,000. The rates for carrying over Gold balances are 2@3 ℘ cent. per annum.

In the Public Funds of the United States there is a renewal of the *Bearish* temper of speculation, so conspicuously manifested week before last. The *short* sales are not pressed with the same vigor, or to such important amounts, but the disposition to talk and hammer the market down, is not to be mistaken. This feeling is owing in part, no doubt, to the considerable *short* interest made on the Street about ten days or two weeks ago, and which has since been carried along on borrowed Stock. The most important decline to-day is in the old 5-20s of 1862, which close 113⅛ ℘ cent., as against

113⅞ ℘ cent. yesterday. The 10-40s coupons sold ex-coupon to-day, and the price at the close was 105⅛ ℘ cent. The current value of the September coupon is about 3⅛ ℘ cent.

Our European advices, of late, show that the holders and buyers of United States 5-20s in England and on the Continent attach less importance to the recent rise in Gold in New-York and the already stale talk here of paying Greenbacks, in connection with the political canvass, than our own speculators have attempted to give to these movements. The truth is that sensible Europeans, interested in our public faith, feel that repudiation, direct or indirect, is out of the question where the ability and resources to pay to the last dollar and in the strictest faith of the contract, are so great *and so entirely certain*, as with our Government. They understand, too, the specific means of the Treasury to pay the Interest and ultimately redeem the Principal *in Gold*, and they know that these means, so long as we are an Importing country, are ample and unfailing. Our Gold Customs, for example, have averaged for the past three years $14,500,000 ℘ month; our Gold Interest for 1865–66 averaged less than $6,000,000 ℘ month; for 1866–67, less than $8,000,000 ℘ month; for 1867–68, about $9,000,000 ℘ month, and now for 1868–69, the Gold-bearing Funded Debt having reached its maximum, $10,000,000 ℘ month. The Customs prospects for the current fiscal year make it reasonably certain that the average of the past three years will be exceeded, and that $15,000,000 ℘ month or $180,000,000 for the year will be realized. This is $60,000,000 in Gold more than is required to pay the Interest on the Public Debt. Some other pretext or motive, therefore, than inability or inadequate means collected specifically in Gold, must be found to excuse, much less justify, the slightest breach of faith. And this most important point is thoroughly understood abroad, as it will be more universally appreciated than at present at home, after the smoke of the political canvass clears off.

The rates for Money to the Brokers, on call loan, continue very cheap, and considerable sums have been placed, in default of better terms for the lender, at 3 ℘ cent. per annum, on approved Miscellaneous collateral, as well as on United States Stocks. The quotation to-day is 3@4 ℘ cent. on call, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on choice Merchant paper, of short date, of which there is no large offering. For longer date paper, the terms are from 6 to 7 ℘ cent. We hear of transactions at 6½ ℘ cent., six months, on the acceptances of first-class Domestic Commission houses. There is continued prudence manifested by our best mercantile firms in putting out their paper, on any terms or temptation, and to this fact may be ascribed, in good part, the cheap rates for Money at call.

The demand for Exchange on London at 109 ℘ cent. yesterday induced some of the leading Bankers to-day to advance the rate to 109¼ ℘ cent., and the Continental Exchanges were conformed to this rate. A moderate business was done for the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow. The Hamburg steamer carried out to-day $250,000, Gold and Silver Bullion.

The Border State Bonds were a fraction weaker on nearly all descriptions—new Tennessees, 62⅝; old Virginias, 53⅞; old North Carolinas, 71⅜, and the new, 71 ℘ cent. In the Railway Bonds there was nothing new. In the Railway Share market the excitement ran chiefly upon Erie, which sold up at one time to 48⅞ ℘ cent, or 3⅞ ℘ cent. above the cheapest sales of Monday. A cock and bull story was ventilated in one of the morning papers, to the effect that the Common Stock is likely to be doubled in amount in the purchase of, or consolidation with, the Atlantic and Great Western Road. If designed to depress the Stock, the statement was so overdrawn as to immediately defeat its object; but nothing is really known as to what the adventurers, who have no charge of this large property, may or may not do, and there is no proposition too monstrous, under the extraordinary circumstances of their recent accession to control, to be wholly discredited on the Street. The other New-York Roads were steady, and some of the Western lines especially firm and higher than yesterday. The Northwest Common sold up to 84⅛ ℘ cent.; St. Paul Preferred to 84¼, and Rock Island to 102¼ ℘ cent. The St. Paul Common sold at 78 ℘ cent.; the dealings in Cleveland and Toledo were large, and Reading was in good request at 90¾@91¼ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. Gold left off steady at 144⅞ ℘ cent. Exchange dull at 109¼; Money very easy; the Public Funds dull; the Railway market unsettled on Erie, and firm on the Western list.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	*105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108	107⅞
American Gold Coin	144⅞	144⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	62⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	55	53⅞
Missouri Bonds	92⅛	92⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	71⅜	71
New-York Central	125⅞	125⅝
Erie Railway	46⅞	46⅞
Reading Railway	90⅞	91
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅞	102¼
Northwest Common	83⅛	83⅞
Northwest Preferred	83⅛	83⅞
Michigan Southern	85	85⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅞	108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅞	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	101⅛	101
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞	84⅛
St. Paul Common	77	78⅛

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	113¾	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅞
6 ℘ ct.c., 500 & 1,000, '81	114	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	108	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	118
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	103⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	108	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	6's, currency	100⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new is	108	5-20 coup., 1862	113⅛
5-20 coup. 465 n. is	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L	108	Indiana 5 ℘ c. war loan	96
N. Y. Coupon B'y L	108	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	64¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	62⅝
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	99½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53⅞
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	52
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Georgia 6s.	80½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Georgia 7s. new bonds	94½
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71½
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri 6s	92
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	Louisiana 6s	
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99½	California 7s	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½	California 7s. large bds.	133
Illinois war loan	99½	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	East River	100
Merchants'	121	Nassau	107
Union	121	Corn Exchange	127
Phenix	107	Marine	150
Seventh Ward	112	New-York County	155
Commerce	121½	Park	145
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	115	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	100½
American Exchange	119	Central National	107
Chatham	145	First National	210
Irving	113	Fourth National	104½
Metropolitan	139	Tenth National	100
Grocers'	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80
Erie 2d ind. 1860	91½	Gal. & Chi. Ex	100
Erie 4s. 5th ind. 1888	89	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	100
Buff. N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	94	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅝
Hud. R. 7s. 1st '69-70	100	Clev. & Tol. S F	100
Harlem 1st M	102½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	71
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	81½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	87½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	102½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101½
Cop. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	95
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	90¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	102
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	71½
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	103½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	98
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,467,579 77; for Customs, $550,000; Gold Notes, $243,000. Total payments, $1,094,253 77; balance, $87,928,778 17.

Our Frankfort correspondent confirms the information given in the annexed extract from the London *Times*:

"The Frankfort advices describe continued activity on the Bourse, notwithstanding the desire of business people for an interval of relaxation. In July the excitement at Vienna, where subscriptions for new banks, railways and tramways follow in rapid succession, prevented the Frankfort bankers from taking their usual holiday; and now, when that excitement has partially subsided, the adverse gold movement at New-York has given a stimulus to transactions in American bonds. As there was considered to be no perceptible reason for the sudden rise in the premium on gold, beyond the payment to Russia for the purchase of Alaska, foreign bills being offered at New-York below official quotations, the reports about the harvest being satisfactory, and 'Congress, the plague of the State creditor, being in recess,' the violent advance was looked upon as a result of jobbing operations, and the large amount of stock offered for sale by New-York firms was readily taken at rates 1½ ℘ cent. above New-York quotations, the dealings for the past few days having amounted to many millions of dollars. 'Perhaps,' it is observed, 'there is no equal instance in the financial history of nations of a Government doing everything to injure its credit, without succeeding in the attempt, except so far that the money they would readily get at 5 per cent. is given to them to any amount at 8 per cent. If BUTLER, STEVENS, and others would only keep quiet for one season the reduction of the interest they feign to aim at could be attained in the most honorable way by the confidence in the solvency of the United States, which all their manœuvres cannot destroy.' Austrian securities remain paralyzed by the impending conversion, but there is a general expectation that they will command higher prices when that operation shall have been completed and the new stock becomes marketable."

Mr. L. H. NILES, of Messrs. BOLLES & Co., was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, have been to the currency value of $2,827,891. Included in the exports have been 1,088 bales Cotton, and 1,137 bales Hay.

Of the movements in Money in Chicago, last week, the *Republican* says:

"The Money market throughout the week ending with to-night has been active, with a daily tendency to increased stringency, though we have not heard of any difficulty being experienced by prime names in securing all the accommodations required. The interior call for currency continues quite large, and most of our banks are still receiving daily remittances from New-York. As yet there is no apparent return flow of the currency sent to the country, but ere long it must, in the natural course of trade, return, when an improvement may be looked for in all branches of industry. Country balances are down to the lowest point, and occasionally overdrafts have been allowed in cases of necessity. Rates of interest are steady at 10 ℘ cent. ℘ annum."

Of the Cincinnati market, the *Commercial* remarks:

"There has been a further reduction in the supply of currency, and balances are now low. The applications for loans, however, were not large, and the banks are still able to accommodate the bulk of the approved paper offering, though some are confining their favors to depositors.

There was a heavy market for exchange. The receipts were more liberal, and a considerable amount was thrown on the market by bankers, for the purpose of raising currency. There was a fair demand, but it was not equal to the supply. The tendency is toward lower figures."

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital	$16,017,150	$16,017,150		
Loans	55,151,724	55,255,474	Inc.	$103,750
Specie	185,186	182,268	Dec.	2,918
Legal Tenders	17,814,195	17,616,825	Dec.	197,370
Due from Bk's	4,032,384	4,031,579	Dec.	805
Due to Banks	6,998,150	7,550,554	Inc.	552,404
Deposits	38,987,466	38,512,596	Dec.	474,870
Circulation	10,623,360	10,622,581	Dec.	779
Clearings	29,687,945	28,332,542	Dec.	1,355,402
Balances	2,713,901	3,205,432	Inc.	491,581

The bank movement of the past week does not show any great change from that of the previous week. The loans have increased $103,750, the specie decreased $2,918, the deposits decreased $474,870, the circulation decreased $779, and the legal tenders decreased $197,370. The most notable feature in the returns of the last two weeks is a decrease of $1,109,897 of deposits. The clearings show a decrease of $1,355,402, and the balances an increase of $491,581.

On the Hop crop prospects, the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* remarks thus:

"The reports generally are favorable to a fair yield in this county and State. We estimate the crop in New-York at about 50,000 bales; Wisconsin expects to have 45,000 bales; other Western States will furnish at least 15,000 bales; and the Eastern and Southern States 15,000 more—making a total of 125,000 bales. The home demand, with a large barley crop, may call for 95,000—leaving a surplus of 30,000 bales. Shall we have a foreign demand for this surplus? Recent advices lead to the expectation that there will be an export demand, though not at high prices. This year, as last, there will be no early demand for other than first-sort hops; and with plenty of old hops at their disposal, brewers will not pay high prices for the best of new hops. Little is yet said about prices for the maturing crop, though dealers in this county are expecting to buy at about 25c.@30c. to fill orders."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are being rapidly taken for permanent investment, and everything indicates an early closing of the loan. In order to reap the benefits which must naturally follow the completion of so productive and important a railroad, purchases should be made soon. The two hundred and fifty miles now operated yield a net profit, in coin, double the annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon. The bonds of $1,000 each can be had, with semi-annual six per cent. gold coupon, maturing Jan. 1, attached, at 103, and accrued interest in currency.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.,
No. 5 Nassau-street, New-York.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cannon-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Broome, 71x44	$27,000
Harlem Commons, lots Nos. 207 and 208	7,000
Lot No. 5 Louvre Farm, part of	4,600
Remington-st., No. 238, 25x100	10,900
Pitt-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand, 25x100	22,500
Ridge-st., w. s., 72.11 ft. s. Remington-st., 50.7x30	21,500
Stanton-st., n. s., 20.3 ft. w. Chrystie, 61.2x5x3x25x69.6x20.3	12,300
Sullivan-st., No. 71, 25x100	14,250
Water-st., No. 136, 24.11x27.5x84.8x1.9	21,000
Lot No. 22 of Nicholas Fisk estate, 25x87.6	10,150
7th-st., s. s., 268 ft. w. of Av. A, 90.4x25	17,550
7th-st., s. w., 143 ft. s. of Av. C, 25x90.10	15,000
8th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x half block	16,000
13th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 103.1½x25	7,500
18th-st., e. s., 134 ft. n. of 2d-av., 20.8x78	18,000
20th-st., s. s., 175 ft. n. of 10th-av., 91.11x16.8	11,500
20th-st., West, No. 210, 25x32.7x25x33.3	15,000
23d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 23x98.8	50,000
23d-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of 6th-av., 23x98.8	55,000
29th-st., s. s., 163.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9	15,000
35th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	2,355
36th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 98.9x25	13,200
38th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 98.9x16.8	13,500
East 38th-st., No. 217, 98.9x22.6	19,400
41st-st., (lot No. 909 on Hermitage Map,) 98.9x25	23,000
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100.5x25	3,000
49th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100.5x20	18,750
75th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102.2x125	12,500
76th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x51.9½x54.5	6,000
84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 102.2x25	5,500
86th-st., n. e. cor. Avenue A, 100x25	34,000
118th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av.	5,500
118th-st., n. s., 395 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.11	9,100
120th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 11th-av., 225x100.11x100	40,000
133d-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 99.11x75	6,300
134th-st., s.s., 300 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x100	6,000
147th-st., n. w. cor. Boulevard, 199.10x125	25,000
148th-st., n. s., 15 ft. e. of 11th-av., 99.11x150	} 24,000
147th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 99.11x150	}
155th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 99.11x50	nom.
1st-av., No. 593, 75x24.8½	10,000
1st-av., e. s., 122.2 ft. n. of 75th-st., 88.20	3,000
1st-av., No. 595, 75x24.8½	19,000
1st-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 25th-st., 88x40	20,000
1st-av., n. w. cor. 47th-st., 25x60	25,000
2d-av., cor. 75th-st., 100x25.8	4,500
2d-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 30th-st., 20x75.9	13,000
2d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 57th-st., 25x65	23,000
2d-av., w. s., centre line, 100x25	4,450
2d-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 70x20	19,000
2d-av., w. s., 405 ft. s. of 54th-st., 70x20	26,000
5th-av., e. s., 89.10 ft. n. of 49th-st., 28x100	25,000
5th-av., w. s., 21 ft. s. of 22d-st., 123x26	100,000
5th-av., e. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 85th-st., 100x21.2	10,950
6th-av., e. s., 74 ft. n. of 23d-st., 95.5x74.8	45,000
6th-av., e. s., 29.6 ft. n. of 18th-st., 65x4	300

Leases Recorded.

3d-av., No. 1,394, 2 years 8 months, per year	600
3d-av., n. w. cor. 92d-st., 10 years, per year	1,200
13th-st., No. 30, 5 years, half-monthly payments	1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 325.6 ft. s. of Concord-st., 18.5x102.11x18.10x102.11	$6,500
Barbey-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 50x100	1,800
Bennett's-lane and Bay-st., n. e. cor., 50x312.10	1,436
Braxton-st. and 11th-av., s. w. cor., 100x217.10	17,150
Broadway, s. s., 84 ft. e. of 5th-st., 22x57.5x21x51.9	13,750
Centre-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	186
Devoe-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of Union-av., 17.6x100	3,400
Devoe-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of Union-av., 17.6x100	3,500
Eagle-st. s. s., 175 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	1,000
Erasmus-st., s. s. 322.5 ft. w. of P. R. Dutch Church, 50x134	500
Ewen-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 65x75	2,500
Kosciusko-st., 350 ft. w. of Reid-av. 25x100	2,500
Meserole-st., s.s., 175 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 50x100	2,000
Meserole-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 25x100	3,000
Oakland-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Meserole-av., 25x75	3,200
Shaffer-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 16x100.2x10.4x100	120
Skillman-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x60	1,300
Sullivan-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of Dwight-st., 17.6x50	250
South 1st-st., s. s., 178.6 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100	2,800
North 2d-st., s. s., 62.2 ft. e. of 9th-st., 62.2x65x9	4,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 62.2 ft. e. of 9th-st., 93x158.5x98x117	6,000
North 2d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	1,000
9th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 20x75	3,100
39th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	250
East New-York-av., n. s., 71.10 ft. w. of Van Sicklen-av., 50x72.5x52.5x67.8	4,000
Graham-av., w. s., 17 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 16x75	2,200
Hamilton-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Centre-st., 51x71.11x25x11x77x62x25	3,000
Miller-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100	2,475
Myrtle-av., s. s., 121.6 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20.3x100	3,000
Portland-av., w. s., 20.7 ft. s. of Auburn-place, 25x38x25x38x25	875
Putnam-av., s. s., 132.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100	6,500
Ridgewood-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Sigel-av., 52.10x100	525
Tompkins-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 75x100	1,350
9th-av. and Middle-st., southerly cor., 203x100.q.c.	nom.
Lots Nos. 143 to 300, e. of Frost-st., at map	4,550

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hicksville.

22d-st., s. s., 3 lots, indefinite locality, 75x100	$46
23d-st., s. s., lots 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, each 25x100	106

Far Rockaway.

Pearl and Samuel sts., s. w. corner Norton's premises	$500
Tract on Cornaga-road and Atlantic-av., indefinite locality, 7 acres	300

NEW-JERSEY.

Bloomfield.

Elm-st., w. s., J. P. Pratt's property, 4½ acres	$7,404
Orange road, e. s., M. Crane's property, 1½ acres	2,485

Newark.

Green-st., s. s., G. D. Debore's property, 3?x89	$35,000
Hight-st., w. s., 152 ft. from Bloomfield-av., 30x97	450
Lillie-st., e. s., 680 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x90	115
Lillie-st., e. s., 680 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x90	1,100
Nichols-st., n. s., 260 ft. from s. of Prospect-st., 30x90	4,000
Prospect-st., w. s., P. Dallas' property, 30x100	4,500
Spruce-st., on unstated corner, F. Benz's corner, 44x100	5,000

Orange—East Orange.

Burnside-st., s. e. s., 155 ft. from Washington-st., 50x130	$400
Main-st., n. s., E. D. Pierson's, 30x150	3,000
Main-st., n. s., O. C. Benjamin's, 30x150	3,000
Main-st., n. s., S. Bedford's, 30x150	3,000
Harrison-st., s. s., G. M. Blackwell's, 150x400	5,500

Jersey City.

Wayne-st., n. s., lot No. 26, block No. 64, Van Vorst map, 25x100	$6,000

Hoboken.

Madison and 11th sts., s. w. cor., 100x100	$1,600
Madison and 11th sts., s. e. cor., 100x100	1,600
Lots Nos. 9 to 17, block No. 69, each 25x100	4,282

Hudson City.

Beach-st., s. s., lot No. 34, block F, adj. reservoir, 25x100	$550
South-st., lots Nos. 17 and 18, Block No. 2, Heape & Weber map, 50x100	1,250
Thorne-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of Summit-av., 25x100	700

Guttenberg.

Hudson-av., n. s., lot 544 and adj. gore, Guttenberg map, 58x100	$250

Kearney.

Kearney-av., n. w. s., 75 ft. s. w. of Hoyt-st., 50x100	$250
Kearney-av., n. w. s., 300 ft. s. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x200	205
Salt meadow at n. e. junction of Hackensack River, and land of New-Jersey Railroad Co., about 441 acres, (½ share)	40,000

Harrison.

Remaining ½ share of meadow above	$6,825

Greenville.

Van Horn's premises, on Lane, passing through Minders, 5½ acres	$12,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	11	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,004	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	496	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	130
Wheat, bushels	24,636	Lard, pkgs	680
Corn, bushels	40,715	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	100
Oats, bushels	61,838	Petroleum, bbls	1822

ASHES—Have been scarce and in demand at $9 25@$9 37½ for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in pretty fair demand within a range of from 45c.@47c. ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The market has been moderately active for desirable styles of work at very full prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youth's, $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boy's Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been active and firm, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet but steady, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been saleable and firm; Rosendale at $1 75 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been in demand at full prices, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, but trade has been on a restricted scale. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active, and very firm in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,030 bales, including 1,865 bales to spinners, 665 bales to speculators, and 500 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	24	24½	24½@25
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	26	26½	26½@27
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	28½	28⅞	29 @29¼
Middling, ℘ lb.	30½	30⅞	31 @31¼
Good Middling, ℘ lb.	33	33½	33½@34

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,181
Receipts last week	1,700
Receipts preceding week	1,530
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	395,907
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	622,109
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	884
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,108
Exports since Sept. 1	371,939
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	25,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,191,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,555,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	46,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	85,000

DRY GOODS—The market exhibits rather more steadiness, particularly for domestic cottons, on an improved inquiry and a less urgent pressure to realize.

The *Independent* says: "There has been some movement in domestics, but prices are not firmly established. In Brown Sheetings of standard makes there has been a decline equal to about one cent a yard, while in light weights the fall has averaged about half a cent. The transactions in Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings have not been fully up to the expectation of manufacturers, who have reduced their rates on certain styles from half to one cent a yard. But prices are firmly maintained in most of the popular makes. Prints have undergone a slight reduction, averaging about half a cent a yard; but this has not induced the jobbers to purchase freely. The attractive patterns are in rather limited supply, and the stock on hand, in first hands, of prints of all kinds, is not so large as to make the holders at all anxious to submit to a further reduction. Both buyers and sellers are rather shy of one another at present. Ginghams are in active demand, and prices are consequently well maintained. Rolled Jaconets, Cambrics and Silesias are in good supply, and sales are readily effected at quotations. Muslin Delaines and other descriptions of dress goods sell freely; for it is now the best season, and the new styles are very attractive and satisfactory. Comparatively, they are offered at cheaper rates than any other styles of domestic fabrics in the market. Italian Cloths are without change worthy of mention. The market is well supplied and prices remain steady. Greater activity prevails in Woolens of every description, and prices are firm. In Cassimeres and Satinets there is some improvement. Cloths and Overcoatings of various makes are in fair demand, and a small advance has been established in some makes. In foreign goods there has been a greater degree of activity shown, and the auction sales have been well attended. The importations of the past ten days have been very large, and the market is well supplied with French, German, Swiss and British fabrics, but the jobbers have not been doing a sufficiently large business to induce them to buy as extensively as usual at this season."

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been quiet at former rates.

FEATHERS—Continue dull and nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℘ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue very quiet at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in rather better demand at uniform prices.

FISH—The demand has been fairly active for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21@$25 50; No. 2 do., $16@$18 75; No. 3 do., $10@$11 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@50c. for Scale, and 22½c.@25c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in good demand and buoyant in price, including Layer Raisins at $4 05@$4 12½ ℘ box; Currants at 12c.@12½c.; Almonds at 14c.@34c.; Figs at 11c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 14½c.@15½c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after at easier and declining prices, particularly in the instance of high grades, which have been pressed for sale, while the demand for such brands has been very limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$8; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 75@$8 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 50@$9 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$8 00
Extra State	7 75@9 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 70@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for very poor to fair, and $9 60@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is inactive at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 500 sacks at $9 90@$12 as extremes for Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at $7@$9 50 for common to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand to-day. Spring has been in most request, and having been in light supply, has been quoted up 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel. Winter, on the other hand, has been pressed for sale at decidedly lower and very irregular prices, on a limited call, exclusively from millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels, including White Western, poor to very handsome, at $2 42½@$2 80; Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) at $2 20@$2 30; No. 1 Spring at $2 10@$2 12; No. 2 Spring, part at $2@$2 05, chiefly at $2 02½@$2 04; New No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms; Amber State on private terms; Amber Southern at $2 40 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more active and much dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 176,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 24½ for unsound and damp; $1 24½@$1 26 for sound new Mixed Western; $1 24@$1 24½ for old Mixed Western, in store; $1 27@$1 28 for Yellow do.: and $1 30@$1 32 for White do., ℘ bushel. Rye has been in light supply and moderate request, at from $1 60@$1 65 for Western and State ℘ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Nothing new in Peas or Barley. Of Barley Malt, sales of 1,500 bushels, on private terms ℘ bushel. Oats are in good request at former rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,000 bushels old Western at 82½c., afloat, and 81c., in store; also new Oats at 70c.@74½c., and new on private terms ℘ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. notice thus: "We have again to report an unsettled and variable market for nearly all grades of Flour, the natural result of passing from an old to a new crop of Wheat. Our receipts of shipping qualities have been light, and for fresh ground holders are firm and ask a small advance, but for the medium brands (of which the receipts have been lately in excess of the demand) buyers have had the advantage at a decline in price. The stock of Old, for bakers' use, is light and wanted at full rates. There is a steady demand for California, and many inquiries for favorite brands, but as the stock here consists chiefly of Superfine and common Extras, that are not good enough for our City trade, the sales are light and prices irregular. The transactions in Wheat have been moderate—present prices, even at low freights, are above most of the English orders. Our City millers are reducing work, looking for lower rates in the future, and purchase for daily wants only. The firmness shown is principally for Spring, which comes forward slowly. Other grades are more plenty and dull. California is in few hands and held firmly at our quotations. The crop of New Western is nearly all gathered in fine condition. It seems now certain that there will be an average crop of Spring, but some deficiency in Winter and White. Rye is more freely offered. Oats are in demand. Indian Corn has improved several cents under moderate receipts and English advices."

The Export Clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 754 bbls. Flour, 74,603 bushels Wheat, 216,426 bushels Corn, 15,009 bushels Peas. To the Continent, 750 bbls. Flour, 9,345 bushels Wheat. To South America, 9,242 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat. To all other Ports, 27,126 bbls. Flour, 318 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,930 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 5,046 bushels Corn, 1,991 bushels Peas, 125 bushels Oats—making a total to all ports of 37,872 bbls. Flour, 318 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,930 bbls. Corn Meal, 87,448 bushels Wheat, 266,472 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Peas, 125 bushels Oats.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Aug 28, 1868	400,026	7,301,197	7,257,882
New-Orleans, Aug. 28, 1868	325	52,158	478,297
Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1868	20,143	58,286	689,484
Baltimore, Aug. 28, 1868	9,797	12,713	517,630
Boston, Aug. 28, 1868	22,021	27,090	2,750
California, July 29, 1868	44,109	5,131,833	....
Other Ports, Aug. 28, 1868	32,899	77,224	110,866
Total	529,320	12,660,501	9,056,909
To about same period, 1867	178,990	5,749,073	10,410,208
To about same period, 1866	147,568	1,521,210	13,908,258
To about same period 1865	170,109	2,989,740	1,293,404

To the Continent.

	Barrel. Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Aug. 28, 1868	61,358	578,723	352,354	54,924
Other Ports, to latest dates	15,417	16,193	26,188	17,180
Total	76,775	594,916	378,542	72,104
To about same period, 1867	4,314	160,186	79,457	10,573
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	23,261	97,529	112,315	11,485

The business in Wheat in Milwaukee, week ending Aug. 29, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus:

Our Wheat market this week has been active at irregular and unsettled prices. Monday there was a fall of 11c. ℘ bushel from the prices of the previous Saturday, but this brought in a lively demand, and the market has since steadily advanced. The receipts have increased and have averaged about 55,000 bushels per day, but, notwithstanding this, the elevator-bins have been emptied about as fast as filled. It is thought that some days next week we will have in 100,000 bushels per day. There is now very little disposition to sell for delivery ahead at less than present prices. It is generally thought that the demand will continue active, and take the wheat as it comes in. There being scarcely any stocks east, the Buffalo, Oswego, Rochester, Albany, Troy, Ogdensburg and other New-York State millers will doubtless be free buyers of our early supplies, and New-York City will not be likely to get much before October and November. The Canadians have taken very little as yet, but will probably have to have some soon, and during September are likely to buy pretty heavily. It is, therefore, rather doubtful if our prices will soon go low enough to meet the views of exporters, who talk of $1 75@$1 85@$1 95 at New-York. The cargoes that have been loaded give great satisfaction; the No. 1 is bright amber, plump, and weighs 60 lbs. It is handsomer than last year, and some think it is actually worth 10c. ℘ bushel more. The No. 2 weighs 57 lbs., which is 2 lbs. above the standard, and is full as good as last year, and when we begin to receive from the Minnesota crop it is expected to run better. In point of color of flour and strength it is much superior to last year. The receipts have been almost entirely from this State, but we hear of considerable lots on the way from Minnesota, which will be here in a day or two. We will then be able to report on the quality, and to furnish average samples of our whole crop. The inspection reports for the week show that 51 ℘ cent. of the arrivals have graded as No. 1, 45 ℘ cent. as No. 2, 3 ℘ cent. as No. 3, and 1 ℘ cent. as rejected. The receipts this week sum up 321,593 bushels. The shipments reported are 201,851 bushels, being 104,785 to Oswego, 77,921 to Buffalo, 11,000 to Ogdensburg, 5,262 to Saginaw and 2,883 bushels by railroad.

For the cost of No. 1 Spring Wheat, laid down at Buffalo, Oswego, Albany, Troy and New-York, at to-day's rates, we beg to refer you to the following table:

	Buffalo.	Oswego.	Albany and Troy.	New-York Via Buffalo.	New-York Via Oswego.
Cost in store here	$1 74	$1 74	$1 74	$1 74	$1 74
Storage, payable by shipper	2	2	2	2	2
Lake freights	9½	15½	9½	9½	15½
Lake insurance	0⅞	1	0⅞	0⅞	1
Discount on exchange	0⅜	0⅜	0⅜	0⅜	0⅜
Buffalo charges	..	..	2	2	..
Oswego charges	..	..	..	..	1½
Canal freights	..	..	12½	14½	9½
Cost, exclusive of interest and commission	$1 86½	$1 93⅞	$2 00⅞	$2 03½	$2 04
No. 2 would cost	1 76	1 83	1 90	1 92½	1 93

The market this noon is rather tame and heavy, the advices from other markets being lower, and the demand being less active. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, subject to 2c. storage:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Immediate delivery	$1 74	$1 64
Next week	1 73	1 63
First half September	1 72	1 62
All September	1 71	1 61
Seller October	1 70	1 60

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 48 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 31, 1868:

Corn—Jennie Griffen, Buffalo; S. F. Hoyt, Buffalo; Belle, Buffalo; David Ellis, Buffalo; Theo. F. Sacy, Buffalo; Acelia, Buffalo; Abram Wood, Buffalo; Dictator, Buffalo; Oliver Breed, Buffalo; Francis Shidey, Buffalo; H. Holbrook, Buffalo; Garibaldi, Oswego; C. F. Jennett, Buffalo; Terry Cummings, Buffalo; Charles Craig, Buffalo; F. W. Tripp, Buffalo; B. F. Tabor, Buffalo; Eugenie, Buffalo; Rodney, Buffalo; W. C. Jacus, Buffalo; Fountain City, Buffalo; Wm. Wart, Buffalo; H. Flanagan, Buffalo; Maggie, Buffalo; Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo; C. R. Parsons, Buffalo.

Lumber—M. Traffin, Port Heydon; Sophia, Corning, Lehigh, Oswego; Adelbert, Oswego; Geo. Sandrock, Buffalo; Northern Light, Boonville; W. W. Weston, Rome; S. D. Rector, Oswego; Will & All Northrup, Utica; Russell Smith, Buffalo; Dick Quigg, Oswego; Geo. Norris, Oswego; Idaho, Oswego; E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego; S. C. Meyer, Buffalo; Mercy Anna, Lockport; Soldier Boy, Oswego; Cora Bowley, Oswego; V. Van Buren, Oswego; Union Forever, Oswego; Chas. Bowley, Oswego; Fred Van, Oswego; D. H. Rasbach, Buffalo; Wm. C. Hagar, Buffalo; Cora Dear, Oswego; P. Manor, Boonville; Alden, Oswego; R. J. Scott, Oswego; Arabella, Buffalo; J. C. Feltman, Lyons Falls; Bill Napier, Olean; Lettie Rhines, Oswego; Kaskaskia, Oswego; Gen. Logan, Buffalo; Right of Way, Oswego; Russ Martin, Olean; Urana, of Canstantia, Oswego; Filly Seaton, Oswego; Urana, of Lysander, Oswego; Uncle Bill, Buffalo; Col. W. G. Robinson, Oswego; J. P. Hewitt, Tonawanda; Ella Duprez, Oswego; Dr. H. Hemstreet, Tonawanda; H. F. Holmes, Boonville; Geo. R. Thomas, Oswego; E. F. Dover, Boonville; Anna Van Santvoord, Buffalo; Theo. B. Wetting, Buffalo.

Coal—T. T. Brewster, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 2, Geneva; B. F. Clauson, Geneva; Francis Hardin, Geneva; Chas. Harring, Geneva; Cicero, Geneva; Jesse Irons, Geneva; H. A. Frink, Geneva; Shannon W. Bissell, Buffalo.

Salt—Johnny Hempstead, Syracuse; C. V. Houghton, Syracuse; W. G. Lampham, Salina; D. A. Brown, Syracuse; Frank Alvord, Salina.

Staves—Chas. W. Shayer, Buffalo; Wm. Howe, Buffalo; G. H. Poppleton, Buffalo; City of Troy, Buffalo.

Oats—Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Erin, Buffalo; H. B. Lord, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Tycoon, Utica.

Peas—N. C. Alvord, Oswego; John S. Pierce, Oswego.

Oil—L. H. Eaton, Buffalo.

Leather, &c.—S. S. Hoyt, Lyons Falls.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather better request since our last, at 18½c.@19c., and 21½c.@22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in slack demand at $89@$90 ℘ ton.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair supply and demand at 65c.@85c., for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues in fair demand at 75c.@90c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quite dull, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c @20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Continues quiet, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed ℘ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6c., gold, ℘ lb.; Manila 10½c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been held above the view of buyers, and have been inactive.

LATHS—Have been in demand and steady at $3 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—The demand has been rather more animated at about previous rates, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c., cash; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 38c.@46c., cash; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c., cash; Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c., cash; Oak Middle, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c., cash; Oak Bellies, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28½c.@29½c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c., cash; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c., cash; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights 24½c.@26½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c., cash; Hemlock, Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@41c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough; Middle, 38c.@42c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash.

LIME—Rockland is in good demand and buoyant at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues salable and firm, including Eastern Spruce at $19 50@$21 50 ℘ thousand.

METALS—Have been generally slow of sale, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42; No. 2 do., $35@$38; American Forge, $32@$34; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 30@$6 45, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@23⅞c. in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¾c.@26⅞c., in gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 46c.@66c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@54c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@46c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been slow of sale since our last, including Crude Whale at 85c.@87½c.; Bleached Whale at 92c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 60; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug. 31.—*Sperm*—Is more quiet, the only sales since our last being two parcels amounting to 375 bbls. of prime quality, at $1 80 ℘ gallon. There is inquiry for export, but at reduced figures.

Whale—The market since our last has been very active, and an advance in prices has been established. The transactions reached 4,570 bbls., as follows: 800 bbls. inferior Northern, and 350 bbls. prime Coast, at 83c.; 730 bbls. prime and inferior Northern, and 200 bbls. prime and inferior Coast, at 85c.; 500 bbls. prime Northern at 87c.; 600 bbls. fair Humpback, 510 bbls. inferior Coast, and 880 bbls. prime Northern, on private terms, all for home use. The market closes with further inquiry, holders demanding 90c. for prime Northern.

Whalebone—Has been in good request, and we have to report sales of 3,000 lbs. Northwest and 13,000 lbs. Arctic at $1 ℘ lb. In New-York sales were made of 22,000 lbs. Arctic at 65c., gold, and 6,000 lbs. Ochotsk on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	27,658	59,784	743,591
Same time last year	25,246	65,862	701,968
Exports for the week ending Aug. 31, 1868	....	....	....
Previously	10,433	6,715	514,357
From Jan. 1 to date	10,433	6,715	514,357
Same time last year	15,422	15,855	400,137

☞ *Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand at 14½c.@15½c., for Crude in bulk; 20c.@20½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more active, opening heavily but closing somewhat more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1850 bbls., in lots, at $28 70@$28 85 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 80, cash; $28 75 for Old Mess; $25 75@$26 12 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 12 for Prime and Extra Prime ℘ bbl. Stock, 54,068 bbls, against 69,600 bbls. on Aug. 1. Cut Meats continue scarce, quiet and firm; sales equal to 150 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues scarce and firm; sales, 130 boxes at 15c. for Cumberland, and on private terms for Short Clear. Lard has held with more firmness, on a reduced offering, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19½c. for Prime Steam, ℘ lb. Beef rules dull at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 130 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $35@$36 ℘ tierce. Stock of Beef to-day—18,293 tierces and bbls., against 20,855 tierces and bbls. Aug. 1. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal, at $25@$31 for State and Western, ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been lightly dealt in. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℘ lb.	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	38 @41
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb.	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb.	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb.	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ℘ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ℘ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Sep. 1, 1868.	Aug. 1, 1868.	Sep. 1, 1867.
Clear	....	133	133	276	95
Mess	3,324	41,968	45,292	55,077	68,301
Thin Mess	....	25	25	144	561
Prime Mess	....	3,764	3,764	7,268	2,965
Flank	....	602	602	....	1
Prime	17	3,467	3,484	5,785	3,508
Rumps	....	327	327	461	1,650
Refuse Mess	53	131	184	162	437
Do. Prime M's	....	36	36	24	114
Refuse Prime	....	36	36	53	96
Other Refuse	....	54	54	171	435
Uninspected	45	86	131	160	208
G'd total, bbls.	3,439	50,629	54,068	69,660	79,311

BEEF.

	Old.	New.	Sep. 1, 1868.	Aug. 1, 1868.	Sep. 1, 1867.
Rep. Mess	...	4,305	4,305	4,746	103
Rep. Ohio, do	...	9,715	9,715	11,161	852
Railroad Beef	...	4	4	5	....
Refuse Mess	...	1,870	1,870	1,963	251
Refuse Prime	...	8	8	....	....
Other Refuse	...	317	317	475	44
Tcs. Prime M	...	557	557	859	....
Country Mess	...	411	411	536	....
Uninspec. bbls.	...	1,034	1,034	1,110	....
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	...	18,293	18,293	20,855	1,250

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports: "Very little doing, with a declining market. The following are the sales for the week: 2,000 pieces, 56x60, 7⅛c.; 2,000 pieces, 56x60, 7⅝c.; 2,000 pieces, 60x64, 7⅝c., extra; 8,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅝c., common; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅞c., common; 4,500 pieces, 64x64, 7⅞c., standards; 13,000 pieces, 64x64, 8c., extra. Total, 37,000 pieces."

RICE—Has been in limited demand, including Carolina at $9@$10 25, and Rangoon at $9@$9 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been inactive at unchanged prices. We quote: Turk's Island at 48c., by the cargo, ℘ bushel: Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℘ sack.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Have attracted rather more attention, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 20 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet, buyers refusing to operate freely on the basis of asking prices. We quote Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal at 44c.@46c.; Vera Cruz at 42½c.; Chagres at 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello at 35c.@37c.; Para at 43c., gold, ℘ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 50c. Buenos Ayres at 33c.@36c.; Payta at 32c.@35c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@55c., currency; Cape at 55c.@57½c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SOAP—Is in fair request and buoyant in price, including Castile at 1⅛7c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited demand, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 27c.@27½c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderately active request, but at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 194 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 12⅞c.@15½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed and Granulated Sugar, 15½c.; Ground, 15½c.; White A, 14½c.; Yellow C, 14c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅛c.@12⅞c.; 42,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 41,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been less inquired for, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 05@$1 90; Hyson at from 85c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 80c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 85c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 65; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in request and held firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@16c.; 48 cases Seed Leaf on private terms, and 42 bales Havana at $1@$1 12 ℘ lb. Messrs. M. RADER & SON report a fairly active market for Kentucky all through August, with sales of about 4,800 hhds., including 3,000 hhds. for export, at slightly less buoyant prices, including Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 10c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 11½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c., ℘ lb. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—The demand for this article has been active throughout the month; the extreme prices demanded for the new crop during the commencement of the season retarded transactions considerably, but sellers having conceded somewhat from their former views, and the merits of the new crop, (particularly Connecticut and Pennsylvania,) beginning to be more appreciated both for shipment and consumption, buyers have taken freely at ruling prices. For export there has been more inquiry for the better grades; satisfactory accounts received from shipments of the new crop, have stimulated our shippers to pay better prices, and considerable sales of Fine Leaf for export have resulted. Pennsylvania Tobacco, although a small crop, was especially adapted for export, and has been mostly taken for that trade; a sale of 1,000 cases, new crop, was made at 25c. for the round lot. State Seed has remained quiet; the scarcity of stock, and the holders of this sort remaining firm in their views, has restricted sales. Ohio Tobacco remains inactive, with the exception of some few sales of low and medium grades; the quality of this growth has not improved, although the high prices exacted for other sorts must soon attract attention to this from its comparative low price. Connecticut has been very active, both for home trade and shipping, the business this month centering mostly on the good and fine grades of the new crop. The old crop of '65 and '66 is more freely offered, and considerable sales have been made at reduced prices. Sales 1,800 cases new crop Connecticut at 10c.@12½c.@18c.@21c.@37½c.@42c.@53c.@57½c.; 450 cases old crop Connecticut at 15½c.@16c.@18½c.@37c.; 400 cases new crop State at 14½c.@17½c.@19½c.@22.; 580 cases old crop State at 5½c.@8½c.@14½c.@13c.; 200 cases new crop Ohio at 6½c.@9½c.@13c.; 500 cases old crop Ohio at 5½c.@7½c.@9c.@10c.; 1,100 cases new crop Pennsylvania, mostly at 25c.; 600 cases old crop Pennsylvania at 6½c.@13c.@17½c. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for old and 9½c.@12½c. for new; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old and 25c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@50c. for old and 45c.@65c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old and 15c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@35c. for old and 12c.@35c. for new Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old and 6½c.@7c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old and 19c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana Tobacco*—The trade in this sort has been fair during the month, although more would have been done if suitable stock of old goods could have been found: the scarcity of this kind has enhanced prices, and nothing really desirable can be had under $1 10; some few sales of new crop have been made at from 92c. to $1 for good fillers, but it is generally considered too early for heavy transactions. The sales reach 2,300 bales; 1,600 bales were reshipped. *Yara Tobacco.*—The old crop being very near exhausted, the trade has been directed to the new crop, of which several parcels have arrived, and give promise of being very useful Tobacco for this market. Two parcels of about 120 bales I and II, were taken at from 88c. to 92½c., for average lots. Some few lots of old crop were disposed of at retail prices. We quote as follows: *Havana.*—Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara.*—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 10@$1 15; average lot, 88c.@92½c. ℘ lb. Manufactured Tobacco has improved in demand, in consequence of the gradual completion of the new tax regulations; and already we find increased receipts of new made goods. Bright work, except for fine grades remains neglected and with large stocks still on hand prices have rather weakened. Black work, especially for 10s and ½ lbs., have been in good request, and the stock being much reduced, prices have advanced somewhat in consequence. The principal business of the month has been for exportation; the home trade being limited to a strict jobbing demand. We quote: Black work—Common and Medium, 19c.@25c. in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. in bond. Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@30c. in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c. in bond.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in August.

	Kentucky.	Va & N. C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1868, hhds.	24,664	882	19	61	25,626
Received since	3,399	55	..	..	3,454
Total	28,063	937	19	61	29,080
Delivered since	7,666	117	..	..	7,783
Stock, Sept. 1, 1868	20,397	820	19	61	21,297

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, Aug. 1, 1868, hhds.	6,903
Received since	616
Total	7,519
Delivered since	1,448
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Sept. 1, 1868, hhds	6,071
Total stock, hhds	27,368
Same time, 1867	29,9[illegible]6
Same time, 1866	27,698

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1868, bales	5,593	..	401
Received since	3,044	280	272
Total	8,637	280	673
Sales and reshipments to Aug. 31	4,000	280	300
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	4,637	..	373
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	3,616	..	324
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1866	6,985	110	168

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for these stock exhibits.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fairly active speculative request, including Arctic at 62½c.@65c.; Northwest Coast at 62½c.@65c.; South Sea at 85c.@87½c.; and Ochotsk at 86c.@90c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—The market has been dull and nominal to-day at 70c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active. For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 7,500 bushels Corn at 4d. ℘ bushel; and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, by steamer, 22,500 bushels Wheat at 4½d. ℘ bushel. For London, 10 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ℘ hhd. For Cork and orders, a bark, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and Music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; no objection to make herself useful; unexceptionable references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 22 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class cook in a private family; would have no objections to doing the coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLored women, situations as first-class chambermaid and seamstress or lady's maid. Call at No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO IS STEADY and industrious, a situation to do kitchen work or general housework for some nice family; best City reference given from her last place, where she lived a year and three months. Call at No. 243 1st-av., near 14th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth: will bring it up by the hand or bottle; two years' reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper in a boys' school; unexceptionable references given. Address ROOSEVELT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman, a situation as cook in a small family. Good City reference given. Seen for one week, at No. 247 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk. Call for two days at No. 33 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged American woman and her daughter, a situation in a private family; is willing to make herself useful; understands all kinds of family sewing; also plain dressmaking; the girl to run errands and take care of growing children; she is 15 years of age; respectable references given. Can be seen in the bakery, 339 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a small private family where a thorough French and English cook is required, either in City or country; understands the business, and can take entire charge of the kitchen, larder and marketing; is neat and willing; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 276 2d-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls for chambermaids, nurses, &c., City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl, in a small American family, to do general housework; good references. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in the rear, third floor. Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; understands the management of fine carriages and horses; best of reference from last place. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young lady, to obtain a situation in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewer. Apply at No. 283 Broome-st., first floor, (rear.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress, or to do up-stairs work; is able and competent; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 346 East 23d-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as thorough cook; understands the entire charge of her kitchen; good references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS thorough cook; understands the entire charge of kitchen; best of reference. Apply at No. 203 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 East 12th-st., in the rear, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid by a respectable young woman; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 180 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; no objection to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork, or plain sewing or work on G. & B. machine; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1.0 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a Protestant, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as nurse; can be highly recommended. Address No. 344 East 21st-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. 223 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Call at No. 20 West 33d-st.

A SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS WORK; is a first-rate house-cleaner; also a good washer and ironer; can make herself useful around the house until they get in their help. Apply to M. S. DUNBAR, No. 413 West 25th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE servants can be immediately suited at the NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a very experienced and most trustworthy Scotchman of middle age; has lived in distinguished families in Europe as well as in America; is a thorough driver of pair or four in hand, in City or country, and experienced in breaking in young horses; a careful and valuable man; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT gardener, a situation; single; is a Protestant; understands the care of green-house and grapery, laying out of grounds, &c.; best of reference as to character and capability. Address for two days, J. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended; no incumbrance; good references. Address J. S. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by an Englishman, single, and of middle age, with three years' favorable reference from last employer. Address NEWMAN, china store, No. 311 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man, a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; green-house flowers and vegetables; also, the care of horses, &c. Address T. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; has good City and country reference. Call or address at No. 25 East 12th-st., at the stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY man as gardener or can act as coachman; understands milking and would make himself generally useful. Address T. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an experienced young man; good City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 179 6th-av., drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman in some private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is capable and willing to oblige; five years' reference from last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A practical experienced single man; competent to take charge of green-house, grapery, &c.; City references given. Address JOHN THOMAS, Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER by an honest, steady, sober man; best references. Address G. T., No. 214 West 11th-st., in rear house, for one week.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN who was brought up in a wholesale dry goods house, and knows from experience the entire routine, from opening the store to balancing the books, and can make himself desirable in any department. First-class credentials. Address W. C. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AN ATTORNEY EXPERIENCED IN TRYING causes, arguing motions, drawing pleadings and papers, searching titles, and managing the general business of an office, and who can furnish the best of references as to his abilities and character, desires a position with a first-class lawyer or law firm. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 3,078 Post Office, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING near the City, want a Protestant woman to do their cooking, washing and ironing; only those who have strictly first-class references for neatness and ability need apply. Address HACKENSACK, Box No. 1,395 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS COOKS. Ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.; situations immediately in excellent families returning to the City, and others, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TRACKmasters; none need apply unless they can bring good recommendations. Also, one wharf builder. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; MUST UNDERstand her business; also, a neat, tidy girl as seamstress and to have the care of children; Germans preferred. Apply Wednesday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 145 Madison-av.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS, either in the City or country, to sell a patent article needed in every family. Address, with references, J. H. S., Box No. 562 Post Office.

WANTED—A BANK TELLER, TEMPORARIly; must have had experience; bonds required. Address, with references, BANKER, Branch D, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 158 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a cook and waitress; must have good references. Apply at No. 107 4th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., corner 25th-st., are wanted servants of every nation for places now vacant, viz.: Housekeepers, ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls for general housework.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter. Insurance agents requested to call. LATHAM, EMERY & CO., No. 72 Cedar-st., General Agents.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 Broadway.
BLACK FALL GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE EMPRESS CLOTH, $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
EXTRA SUPER CLOTH, $1 37½ per yard, worth $1 75.
PRINCESS CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $9.
CRAPE CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $9.
IMPERIAL COLORADO, $5 per dress, worth $7 50.
MUCH FINER COLORADO, $6 per dress, worth $9.
TAMISI CLOTH, very fine, $7 50 per dress, worth $10.
ALEXANDRA POPLINS, 5s. and 6s. per yard, worth 7s. and 8s.
One case ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth $1.
N. B.—Mourning Robes promptly attended to. Suits made up on short notice.

GEO. SLOANE & CO.,
Have removed from No. 593 to Nos. 787 and 789 BROADWAY, and have now open a full assortment of FALL MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, KID GLOVES, &c., which they offer at very low prices.
Firm now,
GEO. & WM. SLOANE.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AND HATS this day; Children's Fall Hats, new styles, this week. Feathers and flowers. L. BINNS, Store very largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS, FALSE COLORS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PARAGUAY.

Further particulars of the evacuation of Fortress Humaita by the Paraguayans are received. A few days before the evacuation the Allies made an assault on the fortress and gained possession of one of the redoubts, when the Paraguayans opened a terrible fire upon them, driving them back in disorder and with great slaughter, their killed and wounded numbering 600. Subsequently the Allies assaulted another Paraguayan fort in the Gran Chacos, and were again repulsed in disorder, losing 550 men. Humaita was finally evacuated by the Paraguayans. On entering the fort the Allies found the guns all spiked. LOPEZ retired with his forces in good order to other fortifications, which are believed to be impregnable.

EUROPE.

A banquet was given yesterday to M. PIERRE MAGNE, the French Minister of Finance, at Periqueux, his birthplace. The Minister made a speech on the occasion, and declared that peace would continue, because Europe needed it and the Emperor wanted it.

All the prisoners arrested for complicity in the Tipperary riots have been discharged for lack of evidence.

GENERAL.

To-day is to be a day of political conventions. The New-York Democratic State Convention is to meet at Tweddle Hall, Albany, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Clerk of the Court of Appeals and Presidential Electors. The Maryland Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Electors is also to be held in Baltimore. The Massachusetts Democrats will hold their State Convention in Boston to nominate State officers and Electors. And the Connecticut Republicans will meet in State Convention in New-Haven to nominate Electors.

The first annual reunion of the ex-officers of the Army of the James is to be held at the St. James Hotel, in Boston, to-day, and a large number of officers from various parts of the country will be present.

Commodore J. B. MARCHAND entered upon his duties as Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Monday. The retiring officer, Commodore T. O. SELFRIDGE, received the new Commandant in front of his future quarters, while a company of marines drawn up in line came to a present-arms, and the big guns on board the receiving ship thundered a salute. It is reported that Capt. A. MURRAY will succeed Capt. MACOMB as Executive Officer of the Yard on the 1st of October. The Naval Board which has been in session for several weeks, engaged in the examination of officers for promotion, has adjourned *sine die*.

A mob of about fifty men, a few days ago, surrounded the jailor of Columbia County, Ga., at Appling, took from him the keys of the jail, and, proceeding to the prison, took one of the colored inmates out, and, without further ceremony, hung him.

JOHN PERKINS, a white man, and BEN. JEFFERSON, a negro, who had been found guilty of committing a rape upon the person of Miss S. E. DEFORD, a young lady residing in Norfolk County, Virginia, were sentenced at Portsmouth, on Saturday, to be hanged on the 2d of October.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* denies that Judge UNDERWOOD has appealed to Secretary SCHOFIELD to dismiss all the State Judges in Virginia. It says it has the best authority for stating that Judge UNDERWOOD has not appealed to the Secretary of War to interfere, in any way, with the judiciary of the State, and that he does not contemplate such a thing. The *Journal* adds that he has recently had a very agreeable and satisfactory interview with Gen. SCHOFIELD on public matters, in which their views were in perfect accord.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, held in Concord, N. H., on Monday, it was voted nearly unanimously to ratify the contract made by the Directors for extending the White Mountain Railroad from Littleton toward the Grand Trunk Railroad at Northumberland. The stockholders of the White Mountain Railroad also held a special meeting, and ratified the action of their Directors for the same object.

The floor of a vestry in Boston, occupied by Methodists, began to sink Sunday evening during the service. The congregation started in great fright for the windows and doors, and two ladies were hurt badly.

The Grand Jury of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania has made a special presentment in regard to steamboat racing on the Monongahela, between the rival Brownsville Packet Companies. The presentment declares that these steamboats have frequently violated the laws by racing, after notice, warning and remonstrance from the local inspectors, and recommends that Courts be empowered, upon the report of the Supervising Inspector of a district that racing is being done by any steamboat, to issue the necessary writs or warrants, directing the Marshal to take possession of such steamboats, and retain the same until full security is given by responsible parties that the practice will be discontinued.

A negro named MICHAEL BELL, charged as the murderer of REMI GILMORE and wife, in Queen Anne County, Md., was arrested on Monday, at Wye Landing. A telegram says there was great difficulty in preventing the people from lynching him.

A band of ruffians from Morris County, Ky., went into Woodford County on Saturday night, and arrested and hung a man named MONTFORD.

A farmer named SMITHBECK, living at Christiana, Wis., about twenty miles from Madison, was robbed on Friday night last by two young men, who, having reconnoitered the premises in the afternoon, where they were hospitably furnished with supper, entered the house about midnight, rendered SMITHBECK's wife insensible by a blow on her head, then demanded his money, and when he refused to hand over and attempted to defend himself, struck him on the head and shot him with a pistol in the left arm. Failing to find any money the burglars threatened SMITHBECK with death if he didn't show them where it was, and, to save his life, he showed them a tin box containing $2,050 in compound-interest notes, $1,200 in greenbacks, and $200 in gold, with which they made off.

The Commissioner of Patents on Saturday last extended the Haywood India-rubber patent, after a severe contest.

Mr. GRINNELL, at present an examiner in the Patent Office, and a gentleman of preëminent ability, succeeds to the chief clerkship of the Patent Office.

The National Academy of Sciences has filled the two vacancies in its list of members, by the election of Dr. WILLIAM STIMPSON, of Chicago, and Prof. EDWARD TUCKERMAN, of Amherst.

The trial of EDWARD J. CAMPBELL, charged with the murder of THOMAS MORAN, at Rocky Point, R. I., on the 7th of August, commenced before the Supreme Court, in East Greenwich, on Monday morning.

Hon. CLARENCE PRATT, a Democratic Representative in the Louisiana Legislature from the Parish of Claiborne, and Mr. ROBERT S. LEWIS, fought a duel on the 18th ult., and the former was slightly wounded. It is said that the duel was occasioned by certain strictures in debate in the Legislature by Mr. PRATT, on the political course of Mr. LEWIS' father.

The Exchange Hotel and several dwellings at Saratoga were destroyed by fire on Monday night.

Two girls, aged 12 and 17 years, daughters of Hon. THOMAS B. JONES, Associate Judge of Ocean County, New-Jersey, were killed by lightning on Monday.

A North Carolina merchant in Baltimore had his pocket picked of $3,100 on Monday.

WILLIAM HOMER, a gas-fitter who was injured by the explosion in the United States Mint at Philadelphia on Monday morning, died during the night.

AUGUSTUS BAKER, from Chicago, a passenger from Montana, recently fell overboard near York, and was drowned, with $10,000 in drafts and a check for $50,000 in gold on his body, which were not recovered.

The Hebrew Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, of the City of New-York, held its first regular meeting, last night, at No. 7 Delancey-street. Rev. WOLF SCHREIER, Mr. ABRAM D. LEVY and Mr. S. LANG made short addresses. Sixty names were added to the roll, and a determination was shown to canvass the Hebrew population of this City vigorously in favor of the Republican nominees.

The Board of Health met yesterday and considered a number of cases, prominent among which was the Turtle Bay melting establishment on the East River, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street, which was considered a nuisance by the neighborhood, owing to the noxious gases which it engendered. The Board adjourned to Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

The Councilmanic contempt cases were called on again yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD, and, after some sharp sparring between counsel, the further hearing was adjourned to the first Monday of October next, on the motion of the respondents.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a meeting at their headquarters in Broadway, near Twenty-second-street, last evening, and were addressed by Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

The Webster Guards, Co. E, Twelfth New-York Regiment, have declined the invitation of the Montgomery Guard, of Boston, to again contest for the champion flag.

JOHN ALLEN, "the wickedest man in New-York," had another prayer-meeting at his dance-house in Water-street. It was largely attended. Another is to be held there to-day, commencing at 12 o'clock.

The Twenty-second Ward Democratic Association met last evening at the headquarters on Eighth-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, and was addressed by Col. JOHN C. THOMPSON, of Tennessee.

Papers on the "Cleaning and Disinfection of our Streets," by Dr. C. F. JENNY and Mr. DIXON, were read last night before the Society of Practical Engineers.

Cotton was quite active yesterday at very full prices. Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in as a rule. Flour and Winter Wheat were cheaper, while Spring Wheat, Corn and Rye were quoted firmer. Provisions were in request. Pork and Lard closed in favor of sellers. Groceries attracted rather more attention. Freights were brisker.

The Condition of the Streets—Who is Responsible?

We publish in another column this morning a letter from the Citizens' Association on the condition of the streets of this City. The burden of the complaint against the Street Commissioner, to whom the letter is addressed, is that with ample sums of money at his disposal he suffers the streets to remain in a disgraceful and dangerous condition, and that his arrangements for keeping them in repair are notoriously inadequate. That money enough is expended in not keeping them clean and in decent repair, the tax-payers of this City know too well. Last year the sum of $130,000 was spent with this result, and this year the Commissioner has $135,000 at his disposal. We should like to give our readers the assurance that the work would be more satisfactorily done than it was in 1867.

With the money placed at his disposal the Street Commissioner ought to keep the streets in complete repair. There are in this City about 210 miles of paved streets. The appropriation of $130,000 would give about $620 a mile, and there can be no doubt that this sum would be sufficient, if well administered, to keep every block in thorough repair, even if every mile required the same amount of labor. But there are many blocks in which no repairs are necessary this year; and looking at the condition of the rest, the tax-payers of New-York are interested in knowing how and where the money goes ostensibly expended on the streets. Every one knows that in the lower part of the City especially the pavements are in a disgraceful and even dangerous condition, and that scarcely anything is done to improve them. We do not say the contractor is doing nothing. Occasionally a dilapidated old box on wheels may be seen standing in the street, with a "force" of four or five feeble old men pegging away at the paving stones; but we may be allowed to ask whether it is worth while for the City to pay $125,000 in seven months (as it did last year) to keep up appearances in this feeble manner? We have a suspicion, too, that the whole of this large sum was not absorbed by the pockets of these feeble old men, and that the contractor's profits must have been very large.

The provisions of the contract under which the work of repairing the streets is done, are very liberal. They give the Commissioner ample power over its performance, and allow him $10,000 with which to pay Inspectors. There is, therefore, no excuse for the mismanagement of the Department, and for the frittering away of the public money. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year is an ample sum to keep the streets in good repair, and the public has the right to know why the Commissioner fails to do it.

VERMONT.

The only question of interest about the election in Vermont was the extent of its Republican majority. A diminution in the Republican, or an increase in the Democratic vote, would be taken as indicative of that popular change of political sentiment about which Democratic newspapers are ranting; while a maintenance of the Republican vote to the standard of former years, or its increase beyond that point would be a proof that the party strength was upheld, that its platform was endorsed, and that its candidate commanded the allegiance of all its adherents.

It turns out that the Republican vote, at the election of yesterday, is largely in excess of the Republican majority of last year, and approaches, if it does not reach, the overwhelming figures of the last Presidential campaign.

The election was for a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and three members of Congress—PAGE (the present incumbent) being the Republican and EDWARDS the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The returns thus far received—and they are from a great part of the State—show that the Republican majority was between *twenty-eight* and *thirty thousand*, and the whole of the Republican candidates are elected by increased majorities.

At the gubernatorial election last year Gov. PAGE's majority over the same Democratic candidate, whom he again defeated yesterday, was 20,184. In the year before, the Republican majority was 22,825; and the year before that, (1866,) the majority was 18,729. At the last Presidential election in the State, LINCOLN's majority was 29,098, and at LINCOLN's first election his majority was 22,972.

It appears, therefore, that the Republican majority of yesterday was greater than at any previous election, if we except the extraordinary vote cast for President LINCOLN on his second term.

This election scatters all the nonsense about Democratic gains, dispels all the delusions of Republican apathy and disaffection, demonstrates the popularity of Gen. GRANT, and shows the power of Republican principles.

The Democrats are welcome to all the comfort they can extract from the result, and are at liberty to twist the returns in any way that may suit their mathematical conscience.

In two weeks, the State election in Maine takes place. The Democrats are sure the Republicans will lose in Maine. If the Democracy don't gain, what have they to base their hopes on anywhere, and what proof will they offer of the "great reaction?" The Republican majority in Maine last year, at the election for Governor, was 11,614. But instead of a reduction on the 14th inst., we expect to see as great a proportionate increase of the Republican vote as was seen in Vermont yesterday.

We don't believe that the Republican victory in Vermont will either make the Republicans apathetic or unduly certain of the result in any State. Everywhere we hear of Republican activity and Republican enthusiasm; and everywhere we see the prospect of a glorious National Republican triumph in the election of Gen. GRANT.

Democratic Responsibility and Republican Management.

The proper starting-point of any discussion as to the relative claims of parties to the favor of tax-payers, is the fact that the whole war expenditure, together with expenditures resulting from the war, belong to the debit side of the Democratic account. For the rebellion and its consequences the Democratic Party is responsible. And every dollar spent in the prosecution of the war, or in pefecting work which it made necessary, is properly chargeable against that party. The debt is the product of Democratic policy. The enormous amounts raised by taxation have been expended in suppressing Democratic hostility to the Government. The aggregate of these outlays, therefore, represents the money cost of a struggle begun by SEYMOUR's Southern supporters, and aggravated by the conduct of SEYMOUR and his Northern friends.

What, then, was the actual expenditure which the Democratic rebellion has necessitated during the eight years of war and reconstruction? Deducting the average peace expenses of the War and Navy Departments, their cost on Democratic account amounts to $3,377,934,589. Official figures prove this to the last dollar. To this sum must be added the current interest paid on the debt during the period, amounting to $587,479,189, and pensions arising out of the war, amounting to $105,616,282. We have, therefore, as the price of the rebellion, debited to the Democracy, the stupendous sum of $4,071,030,060.

The account is incomplete without other items, relatively much smaller. These are: State expenses, refunded, $10,330,000; property destroyed and paid for, $11,000,000; Freedmen's Bureau, from the date of its organization to the close, $5,617,000; disbursements under acts regulating reconstruction, $2,344,700. Add to these the sum already mentioned, and the grand financial result of Democratic resistance to national authority appears in the figures $4,100,321,760. This condition of the party account should be remembered when Democratic orators assail Republicans as accountable for the expenditures of the war. The balance against the Democracy, as we have shown, exceeds four thousand millions.

In this condition of the national ledger, how does Republican management appear? To answer the question fairly, let it be borne in mind that the Republicans came into power, in 1861, the inheritors of the results of eight years' Democratic rule. The last half of that period had been used by the party to prepare for the rebellion. Under BUCHANAN's administration, in a time of apparent peace, the debt rose from twenty-nine millions to eighty-five millions of dollars. COBB, who is now trying to foment fresh trouble in Georgia, so manipulated the Treasury that he left it literally bankrupt. His attempt to negotiate a ten million loan failed; but one-twentieth of the amount asked for being tendered, and that at heavy discounts. The January interest on the debt was met with money borrowed from New-York banks at usurious interest. The aim of COBB and his fellow-plotters had been so to cripple the National Government that it might be helpless in the presence of rebellion; and they succeeded so far as concerned the squandering of money and the destruction of the Treasury credit. This is the country's last experience of Democratic financiering.

The Republican Party, on the contrary, met the financial exigencies of the war steadily and successfully. Their advent to power restored the credit of the Government, and their administration of its affairs has been marked throughout by economy and efficiency. The debt paid during the war was not less than $620,681,162, and since 1865, $266,928,584. Putting together debt, interest and pensions paid, and also the expenditures—met as incurred—for Freedmen's Bureau, reconstruction, property destroyed, and State expenses, the total paid by the Republican Party, on Democratic account, stands at $1,610,016,918. These figures constitute the measure of Republican ability and integrity in the management of war expenditures. They are a conclusive answer to those who allege that the party has made no earnest effort to reduce the burden of the debt. They show that of the total cost of conquering a Democratic rebellion, more than two-fifths have already been paid under the Republican conduct of affairs. Such is the true extent of the reduction of the debt.

The sudden reduction in the cost of the civil list under LINCOLN's Government, as compared with BUCHANAN's, further exemplifies the relative economizing qualities of the two parties. Under BUCHANAN, in 1860, the civil list expenses were $45,790,058; during the four years of Mr. LINCOLN's term they averaged less than $25,000,000. Under Mr. JOHNSON, with his corrupt surroundings and the disagreement with Congress, these expenses have averaged nearly $42,000,000, being still below the Buchanan standard. The average expenditure under this head, from 1861 to 1868, inclusive, has averaged thirty-five millions, as against forty-five millions under BUCHANAN.

Nor has the reduction of the debt prevented a reduction of taxation. The extra five per cent. tax on incomes of $5,000 was long ago repealed, and the exemption in all cases raised from $600 to $1,000. Other special taxes have been removed; and this year Congress abolished taxes on industry amounting to $67,200,000 per year. The Revenue Commissioner estimates that the reductions effected by Congress since the close of the war have afforded annual relief to the amount of $167,200,000. The general cost of carryon the Government has, moreover, been cut down to less than a hundred millions of dollars—a sum which, converted into gold, is some millions below the ante-war standard of the Democracy.

Simply as economists, irrespective of the war, the Republicans gain by comparison with their opponents. But if the debt and taxation arising out of the war be made the basis of analogy, the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of the Republican Party. The Democrats are the real creators of the debt; in other words, they rendered its creation inevitable. They are, indirectly, the cause of the taxation from which the country suffers. The Republicans, on the other hand, have not only preserved the public credit untarnished, but have greatly lightened the burdens of the people. A continuance of their policy will bring yet larger relief.

Our National Disgrace.

The London *Times* is afraid that England is beginning to suffer from political "Americanization." By Americanization it means the copying of the political rancor, party calumny and personal vituperation that prevails in the party politics of this country. So far as party rancor and calumny are concerned, we are sure that English politicians have little to learn from America; but the *Times* illustrates its position more particularly by referring to the personal abuse and vilification of political candidates in this country. It asks whether Americanization has not begun when it is declared that Judas Iscariot was, on the whole, a gentleman compared with Mr. GLADSTONE, when statements are circulated that GLADSTONE is in league with the Jesuits and the Pope, and when mock addresses are issued and attributed to a Liberal candidate. It seems that at this time even such things as these excite an instantaneous and vehement repugnance in England; and that, instead of the temper of Englishmen being so debased as to view them with complacency, there is a "conviction that the cause must be bad which seeks assistance and support in such devices." These things, however, give but a faint indication of what will be experienced when the process of "Americanization" has gone to its full limit. To furnish some idea of it, the *Times* gives an elaborate description of the style of American electioneering, and of the sort of language used by our more violent and debased party newspapers. After picturing this at some length, it goes on to say:

"But above and below and beyond all that we in England have ever dreamt of are the—shall we say it?—the—there is no other word which can express the fact—the—lies which are invented by the adversaries of either party. What fertility! What courage! What sublime contempt of public opinion, of truth, of conscience! It has been discovered by Democratic scribes that Gen. GRANT is a 'drunkard,' a 'butcher,' a 'swindler.' Orgies which cannot be described were his delight from the moment he left West Point, and his career in Oregon could be matched only in the annals of the Lower Roman Empire. Known already as debauched and bloodthirsty, it was proved that his avarice was also insatiable. The Republicans have not been behind their opponents in these imaginative flights. Whatever Gen. GRANT may have done FRANK BLAIR was guilty of—and worse. There never was such a 'blackguard'—this is the flower of rhetoric appropriated to him—as FRANK BLAIR, according to the report of Republican organs. As for Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, their cry is 'The Lord deliver us from HORATIO SEYMOUR!' Unhappy America! The fate of the Republic is indeed hard. A Presidential election is before her citizens, and we are told their choice lies between a profligate but successful military commander and a man who is forever degraded by an admixture of 'the bright blood of the British aristocracy.'"

We wish it were in our power to say that these charges of the *Times* were as untrue and as wide of the mark as were the majority of its articles upon our war and politics a few years ago. But it is mortifying to confess that our old enemy has at last struck a merited blow. It might even with truth and justice have gone further; for we have seen personal accusations against the character of Gen. GRANT during the last few weeks in Democratic newspapers that can neither be copied nor alluded to by any decent journal. The worst we have yet seen SEYMOUR charged with is "lying," but Gen. GRANT has been accused of immoralities that would have made the Wickedest Man in Sodom or Gomorrah blush to his ears.

It is a common observation in America that this disgusting personal abuse of a candidate rarely damages his chances of election. People will not believe, for example, that GRANT reveled in debauchery and infamy before the war, staggered through his campaigns in drunkenness, leagued himself with cotton thieves, and organized cruelty toward his soldiers who were captured by the rebels, or that he now expends himself in vicious orgies, or that he will disgrace the Presidential chair by his personal vices. They not only will not believe these things, but, knowing that they are false and slanderous, popular sympathies are turned toward their victim. We have seen this illustrated a hundred times in our political history, from the days of HAMILTON and JEFFERSON to those of ANDREW JACKSON, and from JACKSON's times to those of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This, of course, furnishes no sort of excuse for our political slanderers and falsifiers. But it shows that their course is as powerless to secure success, as it is offensive to all feelings of decency and honor.

We confess that if we thought the Democratic candidate could not be defeated without a resort to such foul means, we would consider GRANT's success something not to be proud of.

Credits to Southern Merchants—The Prospects of Trade.

We have inquired of some of the leading merchants of the City as to the meeting announced by a Brooklyn paper to have been held by merchants of New-York, with respect to credits to be given to Southern merchants, and learn that they knew nothing of the affair. If it had any existence at all, certainly it was not attended by any considerable number. Indeed, there is this marked feature about the action of the largest houses in the trade, that they move on in their respective spheres on their own innate strength, without regard to the action of their contemporaries in trade, and without consultations of any description. Their strength consists in individual accuracy of judgment and in the habit of acting promptly and strongly on their own separate views of policy. The idea of fixing a rule at a meeting of merchants to guide their distinct action in particular cases of credit is simply preposterous. Each case would stand on its own merits, and would need to be decided by the standing of the dealer, for which no special rules could be prescribed.

All who are familiar with the trade of the City know full well that there are houses at the South whose standing from long before the war has been high, and who can purchase at any establishment in the City all that they desire; for it is well known that their self-imposed limits are always on the side of prudence rather than of extravagance, and that no skill in drumming or any persuasion of sellers could lead them from the path of accustomed safety. It is as to new houses that scrutiny is employed; and as to those the rules of dealing with them are as various as are the degrees of prudence exhibited in other transactions. Credit is not given by any geographical rules, but according to the standing and merits of each applicant.

The expectation is quite general, and is well founded, that the South, which is always represented here by its merchants, will be a larger consumer of staple goods than it was last year, because its crop of food is abundant for its own wants, with some perhaps to spare, and its crop of cotton will furnish it with the means to obtain extensive supplies. The gratification is widespread that this condition has been reached, and that all relations, commercial, social and political, will soon be restored on what promises to be a firm and lasting basis.

The partners in Southern houses who have remained here for a few months past, watch the state of the markets keenly, and make their purchases in small quantities as the articles are wanted, and are not the large purchasers at any one time they were when credits were long and the means of transportation were less efficient and prompt than they now are. The trade will be distributed more generally over the year than ever before, owing to the fact that last year's trade was not profitable in many sections. Care in buying is imposed by this necessity and from the disposition generally prevailing over the country to shorten credits. This effect of equalizing the distribution of goods over the whole year, instead of limiting it to the short period in the Fall and Spring formerly devoted to the trade of these respective seasons, is of great advantage, as it is not attended with the hurry and the risk which were involved in the large and few purchases of the old system. The importer, jobber and country merchant all share in the benefits of this change in the mode of doing business, for each prepares for it. It is due to this that there are no large stocks on hand in either class of these merchants.

The indications continue to be strong that trade will be good throughout the year in all sections of the Union. There is no possibility of any fall in prices owing to any change in the currency. That will be stationary, and no probability exists of an attempt to change it. Cotton is reported firm here at 30¼, 30½ and 31 for middling, and although some houses who deal in domestics lowered the price of some prints not good in style, it is probable that prices will be maintained of foreign and domestic goods at the present mark.

The great reason, however, for an active trade, in addition to what applies to the Southern States, is this, that our crops will be large, and that our agricultural productions will be wanted, not only in England, Spain and France, but also by our ordinary customers. Of the crop of 1867 we are now stripping ourselves more closely than would be proper but for the abundance and excellence of this year's crop, gathered and to be secured. The English feel the misfortune of a small crop carried over from last year. They have but little stored in any portion of the country, and it is ever to be hoped that no ordinary temptation as to price will induce our farmers to place themselves in the same condition. The strength and safety of the country are best secured, now that the precious metals have been expelled from us, by hoarding as much grain on the farms of the entire country as may save us from the anxiety which now touches every household in England. Their extensive drought has made it necessary to call instantly on the new crops, and thus leave a large portion of the year unprovided for, and dependent wholly on the supplies of foreign countries.

MINOR TOPICS.

One of our Court reporters, in his record of the proceedings yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions, before Justice DOWLING, shows the lightning rapidity with which justice may be dispensed in this fast age. At 9 o'clock the Magistrate began work upon a calendar of sixty cases—twenty-three of assault and battery, thirty-four of petit larceny, and three others; and at 10:30 all these cases were disposed of, and the Court adjourned—judgment having been passed upon the *sixty* cases in exactly *ninety* minutes, and the victims tried and doomed at the rate of one a minute, making allowance for time lost in bringing them up. The reporter says that the crowd in attendance at Court were very much disgusted at the absence of those laughable scenes which ordinarily render the administration of justice upon crime at the Toombs more attractive than a comedy or farce. Justice DOWLING ought to be elevated to the Court of Appeals, whose business is so much behind hand. His opinions and decisions would form a new era in judicial literature.

Senator FESSENDEN has shown the superiority of his intellect, and his principles to his personal feelings, by the masterly speech he delivered at Portland on Monday in behalf of Gen. GRANT and the Republican Party. Though Mr. FESSENDEN's course on impeachment was condemned by a resolution of the Republican platform, though attempts were made by Republican leaders to read him out of the party, though he was denounced by the ultra Radical Press with all the virulence and malignity possible, his attachment to Republican ideas, to the party of which he was one of the founders, and to the candidate of whom he was one of the earliest supporters, has suffered no change. Mr. FESSENDEN was received with great enthusiasm by the large meeting assembled to welcome him on his first appearance in the present campaign. What Republican would desire his expulsion from the party now?

We hear of an individual who has been seized with the idea of starting another evening paper in this City. It will be enterprising, moral, genteel, plucky, political, intellectual, sportive, witty, natty, and illustrated with wood-cuts. If he carry out his idea, the enterprise will doubtless be a great success. We have already a dozen evening papers in this City and Brooklyn, and they all are "great successes." Each of the half dozen new comers has a stupendous circulation. Each one circulates a larger number of copies than all the rest put together. The combined circulation of the whole is so enormous that it can only be accounted for on the supposition that everybody takes two or three copies of each. We cannot suppose that all our readers have heard of all of them, and so we will try to recount their names as they stood at the latest advices. Besides the old papers, the *Post*, *Express*, and *Advertiser*, there are the *Telegram*, the *News*, the *Mail*, the *Commonwealth*, the *Democrat*, the *Abend Zeitung* (German,) and in Brooklyn, the *Union*, *Times* and *Eagle*. Within the past few months a number have died, among which we remember the *Gazette* and the *Every Afternoon*. It will be seen that there is no reason why our present swarm of evening papers should not be enlarged by another *Busy Bee*, (we must not give any hint of its name,) or indeed by half a dozen or a dozen others. Its pictures will give it a greater sale than that of "all the other evening newspapers combined," but we could not give any idea how large it will then be.

Within the last four or five days the Police claim to have frustrated two prize-fights in this vicinity. One of these fights was to have taken place on the upper part of the island and the other on the Jersey shore; and in both cases large crowds of roughs had assembled to "take part in the proceedings." In the first case no arrests were made; in the other, nine men were arrested and taken before Justice KELLY, who immediately discharged them with a reprimand. (We learn, however, that the latest of these fights, instead of being frustrated, as the Police supposed, actually came off yesterday morning on the Jersey side, near Guttenberg.) But we are pleased to see that the Police are doing something to break up this brutal sport. The Courts ought to coöperate with them, and instead of trying to find an excuse to let offenders loose, they should exercise the full measure of their power in punishing them. There has prevailed what may be almost called a mania for prize-fighting during the past year, and there have been hundreds of fights never reported in the newspapers. We have been calling on the Police to do their duty with respect to them; but there is little use in this unless the Courts do *their* duty.

We have now to chronicle every week a number of important Singing and Shooting and Turning Fests. In addition to the Turnverein Festival at Morrissiania this week, which is attended by delegates from over thirty cities, we have a grand Shooting Festival at Washington, at which the chief cities in the country are represented; and a great Singing Festival at Pittsburg, with delegations from half the States of the Union. If the American people do not become a singing and turning and shooting people, it will not be the fault of our all-pervasive German countrymen.

We have an abstract of the important treaty between this Government and the Government of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government grants us the right of transit through its territory, and provides two free ports; and our Government agrees to extend protection to the route or routes of communication, and to guarantee their neutrality. One of the provisions of the treaty is that the "United States shall be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government of Nicaragua, to carry *troops and munitions of war in their own vessels*, or otherwise to either said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by said Government, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on either of said routes, provided said troops and munitions of war are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua." Another provision relates to the transit of mails, and the terms of such transit. On the whole, the treaty seems to be of the most liberal and advantageous character.

A while ago the well-known Reuter Telegraph Agency sued the editor of a Brussels paper for publishing an article which taxed one of its telegrams with "*inexactitude*." Upon examination the telegram was found to be all right, the editor publicly retracted, and the suit was withdrawn. REUTER appears to be mending his ways. The "*inexactitude*" of his telegrams during our late war was something marvellous to behold. We doubt if he would have been sensitive enough to bring it to legal proof in those days. But we are glad he's doing better. "Never too late to mend," is a good motto.

The Chicago *Times* has a very lively correspondent on the Western Plains, who moves westwardly on the Pacific Railroad from town to town, as one frontier mushroom town after another springs into existence in the progress of the line. He has an ingenious way of praising the good order and morals of each town he visits, upon general principles, and following this by a catalogue of crimes, outrages and lynchings just perpetrated by its residents. At last accounts he had got as far as Rawlins, a place in Dakotah Territory just laid out as a town, and which "has already a population of nine hundred, two large dancing halls from Benton, about fifteen drinking-saloons and eating-houses or tents." He first tells us that Rawlins is "as orderly as if it had a Metropolitan police," and then adds the information that "night before last a man was garroted and robbed"—that "last night a similar outrage was committed on another victim," and that "three men have been notified to quit the town, and if not gone in twelve hours, they will go up a telegraph pole and come down with a jerk—a rope in lieu of a necktie. I may have to chronicle their decease in my next." This is not bad for two days' work at Rawlins, in the very beginning of its existence. We presume that by this time—it being now an old town of nearly a month's existence—there have been at least three score first-class crimes, and two score lynchings.

The Montgomery Guard, of Boston, immediately after being defeated in the competitive drill by Company E of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, challenged the same company to another trial on neutral ground. Capt. FINAN, of the Montgomery Guard, took occasion at the same time to comment pretty severely on the treatment his company received while in this City. Capt. MCAFEE, of Company E, has at length replied to the challenge, by accusing Capt. FINAN of having caused the publication in the New-York and Boston papers of the reports of the contest, so injurious to the reputation for fair dealing of Company E. He closes his letter by declining to have anything further to do with the Montgomery Guard until these reports are publicly retracted by Capt. FINAN. As the reports complained of were written for the New-York papers by their own reporters, who would naturally be a little inclined to favor their fellow-townsmen, neither Capt. FINAN nor Capt. MCAFEE will be likely to get a "retraction." From all accounts the recent contest was a most unfair one, and Company E has only itself to blame for the criticism it received. It is due to Capt. FINAN and to the honor of our City that he should have another chance to show his mettle, and if Capt. MCAFEE dare not enter the lists with him we hope some other company will take up the Boston gauntlet, and give the Montgomerys what they seek, "a fair field and no favor."

AMUSEMENTS.

Bowery Theatre.

The Manager of this house of many memories has improved his time during the brief recess which he gave himself. A week has worked many marvels in the appearance of the theatre. Not only has the outside been freshly clothed in a garb of new paint, but the interior has been embellished in a style to satisfy every expectation which its new face may awaken. The transformation of the old pit into a fashionable parquette is the most startling innovation. It is a great wonder that the *habitues* of that quarter did not rebel outright at being sent up to the gallery, away from their familiar benches. The history of the Bowery pit would make a lively chapter of theatrical reminiscence. All the habits that made the frequenters of Mr. MITCHELL's pit, in the old Olympic, peculiar, seemed to have descended to the Bowery pitites. Subscribers to the Opera were not more secure in their reserved privileges, than the boys who paid their humble shilling for a nightly seat in this melodramatic paradise. The "regulars" had their names cut into their favorite bench, and it was a sadly aching head which that stranger boy carried home who, ignorant of the usages of the place, dared to resist the ejectment which he experienced when the ragged proprietor of that particular spot claimed his seat. There were every night regulars, and Saturday night regulars, but either class of these tattered usurpers maintained their rights, as they called them, with hardy fists, and even the rattan man who was stationed over the noisy crowd that huddled into the place to keep them in order, was powerless to prevent the summary proceedings which occasionally marked these incidental removals. The most interesting curiosity, probably, that Mr. WOOD might add to his museum, would be some of these uncouth old benches, if Manager FRELEIGH preserved any of them, whereon the initials or names of many a prominent public character of to-day might be traced. The old pit has disappeared, however, and as the Bowery was the last establishment that preserved this old-fashioned division, we shall probably have no more "pits," but in its stead any number of laments by venerable fogies over "that honored institution of the palmy days," &c. The boys seem to like their present elevation, and probably feel the dignity which such a rise in the world must inspire. They were certainly less noisy than usual in their demonstrations. This might have been due to the new play, however. The new play is a drama fresh from the London Victoria, entitled "Life in the Streets; or, The Vicissitudes of an Orange Girl." The story is depressing to a degree. It details the struggles of a poor artisan and his wife against the machinations of a belaced and well-wigged rascal. Forged plates are found in the house of the impecunious but upright person, and he is arrested, tried and condemned for a crime of which the well-wigged gentleman is guilty. The virtuous wife has a hard time getting on without him, but she succeeds, aided by the comic man, a hopeful heart, and a clear concience. The sensational scene occurs when the wicked man, by his own crimes, is brought to prison also, and meets the virtuous workman whom he wronged. Both are in the regulation stripes, and both, according to prison discipline, carry weapons. It is a very terrible meeting, and as it was acted by Mr. WHALLEY and Mr. SEABERT last night, for the second time, it was a very exciting one. These artists were very earnest, and the audience, which was quite large, applauded them quite loudly and energetically. It also applauded Mrs. W. G. JONES, who personated the sorrowing wife, and to whose lot fell the utterance of many charitable and noble sentences in the domestic line.

"Life in the Streets" will be acted again to-night.

Stadt Theatre.

Mr. HERMANN HENDRICKS made his *debut* at this house of the German drama, last evening, in MEYR's drama of "Father and Son." It was Mr. HENDRICKS first appearance in America, and his European reputation secured him a large audience and a hearty welcome. He appears to be a thoroughly refined artist, entirely earnest in his acting, and agreeably moderate in the use of his lungs. The latter, by the way, is a merit which will be duly appreciated at the Stadt Theatre, where it is not too common. The *rôle* of *Albrecht* is not, perhaps, Mr. HENDRICKS' most even personation, nevertheless he excited his audience at intervals last evening to a sort of frenzy. At the end of the fourth act he was three times recalled. His advent at the time when Mlle. JANAUSCHEK returns to us, is calculated to renew the interest of American playgoers toward the German drama.

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

First Day—Previous to the Opening—General Appearance of the Grounds—The Stock Present—Racing Horses, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.

The fifth annual New-England Fair begins its term of four days, and it is believed by every one that it will prove the most successful affair of the kind ever witnessed. The crowded city, with every hotel packed full; the immense quantity of material on hand, the liberal premiums, and, above all, the untiring industry and labors of the management, point to a success hitherto only dreamed of. Exhibitors are here from every part of the New-England States, and if the weather will only act fairly everything else bespeaks a pleasant time. It was originally intended to have an address from Gov. ENGLISH on the first day; but the Committee have changed that arrangement, so that the address will come on Friday, when the Governors of the other States are expected to be present, and also make a few remarks. To-day I intend to confine myself to describing the general appearance of things, reserving a closer investigation for the succeeding days.

This morning everything was in an apparently chaotic state. The things were not classified or arranged, and new entries were continually coming in. Sheep and cows, colts and swine, were mingled together in the most delightful confusion along the roads leading to the Park. The Fair is held at Hamilton Park, about a mile and a half out of the city, where there is a fine half-mile track and plenty of room—in fact, everything except shade. Taking a horse car, if you want to be suffocated, or getting a nice team at JOSLYN'S, if you want to be comfortable, you drive out a dusty road to the main entrance. On entering, directly in front is a large wooden building erected by B. SHONINGER & Co. for the exhibition of their organs, pianos and other things in the musical line. Starting on the left and going around, you first enter the large tent devoted to miscellaneous articles, such as fruit, vegetables, furniture, and the smallest agricultural implements. The display here is poor as yet, especially in the fruit line. A few apples, some large blackberries and some pears are all I saw this morning. The entries in this department are principally from Vermont and Massachusetts. In this tent is a model of the Cold Spring trout-catching apparatus, also one or two cow-milkers, some very comfortable bedsteads, chairs, &c. When things are better arranged, and all the entries made, I will give a more lengthy description. Next is a large agricultural tent, containing plows, mowers, reapers, and many other implements. The Collins Company, of Collinsville, Conn., have some fine specimens of steel-ware here on exhibition. The next tent is one put up by LAWRENCE, BRADLEY & PARDEE, for the exhibition of their carriages. They have some splendid-looking vehicles here, as have also the firm of E. KIMBALL & Co., of Boston. Next come booths for refreshments, cigars, jugglers and the usual hangers-on at fairs of this description. Then come the stables, which, although fifty new ones have been erected, are too small for the many entries in this department. There is over 100 of the best racing stock in the country here now for the various races and prizes. Among the stock I noticed, in my necessarily hasty look, the fine black stallion *Cassius M. Clay*, belonging to A. WARNER, of Watertown; M. H. GRIFFIN'S colt *Heatherbloom*, out of *Bashaw* and *Heathbloom*; HITCHCOCK, of New-Preston, has his great stallion *Ashland* and twenty of *Ashland's* colts, also *Highland Maid*, celebrated for her contests with *Flora Temple*. W. CHENERY, of Belmont, Mass., has a fine selection, including *Highland Chief* and *Eclipse*. There are also many others of national renown.

Next in order comes the swine department, of which only about twenty-five have reported. Mr. CHENERY has a sow and boar that took the great prize at London last Fall, and were imported at great expense. Then come the sheep and goats—cashmere, caraman and merinos. The caraman sheep is a queer-looking animal, with a tail weighing well I don't know what they average, but one here weighs forty pounds. Fact! Next come the bulls and oxen, cows, calves, heifers, and everything else. Devons, Short-Horns, Ayreshires, Alderneys, Dutch Grade, and every other conceivable kind. Here is on exhibition the six-year-old cow, Lady Hamden raised in West Springfield, and owned by BARSTOW & FILLBRICK, weighing 4,060 pounds. She is an immense animal, but of use only for exhibition purposes. Then come more booths, stalls, and an immense dining tent put up by the Tremont House, and you have been the rounds.

This morning the attendance has not been very large, owing to the excessive heat, but the racing in the afternoon brought out more of the inhabitants. The track was in good condition and the grand stand had been doubled in size, making it worthy of the name.

At 8:30 A. M. the Marshals and Superintendents met at the President's headquarters, as they will do every day during the Fair. At 11 A. M the New-England Agricultural Society and the Judges met at the President's headquarters, and an address was delivered by Dr. LORING, of Boston, the President of the Society. He spoke about twenty minutes, from manuscript, and his opening was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I should fail in my duty as President of this Association did I neglect to congratulate you on the auspicious and favorable circumstances under which this annual exhibition is opened. We have behind us now an honorable history of five years' service, and we have before us all the opportunity which energetic and active laborers in an important field of duty always enjoy. The influence which has been exerted by our Society upon the agricultural industry of New-England is now acknowledged by all those who recognize the fundamental importance of our occupation, and who desire to promote its elevation and improvement as the source of national prosperity and social comfort and refinement. After a few more introductory remarks the Doctor said: "But there is one question now growing in importance and lying at the foundation of all profitable farming, and that is the question of agricultural labor." The Doctor proceeded to generalize on this subject in a very able and forcible manner, but space prevents our giving a fuller analysis, besides the address was hardly of interest to any except those who had studied the subject. He alluded very happily to the necessity for intelligent labor and unfolded or rather described its general objects.

At the close of the address there was to have been an exhibition of the "stock in rings," whatever that may mean, but it was omitted.

The trotting, which formed really the main attraction at the Park, began at 2 P. M. The day was very warm, but a few clouds interposed and shielded the spectators from the sun. Two handsome four-in-hands attracted general attention. The first race was for double teams, mile heats, three in five, $350 to first, and $150 to second: Closed with three entries:

H. A. Hall enters *India Rubber Ben* and mate.
Dan Mace enters *Old Put* and mate, now known as *Richard Neaolls* and *Twang*.
E. A. Squires enters *Briton* and mate.

Rubber Ben and mate were the favorites, and sold in the pools for $105, $65, $54, $30. *Old Put* and mate brought $40, $34, $33, while *Briton* and mate brought $30 and $35.

Rubber Ben and mate got the pole with *Old Put* and mate on the outside, and *Briton* and mate in the centre.

FIRST HEAT—After three unsuccessful attempts to score, they got a good start and the word go at the fourth attempt. As they passed around the first half mile the favorites were three lengths ahead, with *Old Put* and mate second, and *Briton* a bad third. At the three-quarter pole *Put* broke badly, but MACE'S splendid driving brought him down, and at the distance-pole the two teams were neck and neck. The race down the homestretch was very exciting, but just before crossing the score *Old Put* went up, and *Rubber Ben* won the heat by half a length. *Briton* and mate just saved their distance. Time—2:38.

SECOND HEAT—Betting two to one on *Rubber Ben* and mate. They got the word "go" at the first attempt. This heat was but a repetition of the first, *Old Put* breaking badly, *Rubber Ben* and mate winning the heat by two lengths; *Put* second and *Briton* a bad third. Time—2:36¼.

THIRD HEAT—Five to one on *Rubber Ben*; no takers. At the first attempt at scoring all three came up on a full run. They got the word on second trial, when *Rubber Ben* and mate both breaking, DAN. MACE got his team ahead at the quarter, and maintained the lead until the three-quarters, when *Old Put* broke again, and *Rubber Ben* came home winner of the heat and race by three lengths. Time—2:37¼.

SUMMARY.

Double teams; three in five; $350 to first; $150 to second.

H. A. Hall enters India Rubber Ben and mate	1	1	1
Dan. Mace enters Richard Neails and mate	2	2	2
E. A. Squiers enters Briton and mate	3	3	3

TIME.

	Qr. Mile.	Hf. Mile.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:20	2:38
Second heat	38	1:18¼	2:36¼
Third heat	40	1:17	2:37¼

The judges for this race were G. H. THAYER, of Providence; J. WILCOX, Meriden; Capt. J. DICKINSON, Middletown.

Felsburg's Band discoursed sweet music between the heats. Next came a race for trotting stallions, three in five, mile heats. First premium, $1,000; second, $500. Closed with three entries:

CONVERSE & FLAGLER'S, *Columbus Navigator*; D. MACE'S, blk. s. *Rhode Island*, formerly called *Dan. Rice*, and owned by AMASA SPRAGUE; and J. LOVETT'S br. s. *Geo. M. Patchen*. *Rhode Island* was the favorite, but the friends of *Patchen* felt confident in their horse.

Columbus Navigator did not start. The judges were H. J. COE, of New-York; Dr. LYON, of New-Haven, and H. WARREN, of Watertown.

FIRST HEAT—*Rhode Island* had the pole. They got the word at the first attempt. *Patchen* drew ahead and was ahead at the three-quarter pole, when *Rhode Island* lapped him, and a splendid struggle took place down the homestretch, but when almost at the score *Patchen* broke and *Rhode Island* won the heat in 2:33¾, which is fast time for the heavy track and warm day. It has only been beaten here by *Mountain Maid's* 2:31¼.

SECOND HEAT—Closely contested, but won by *Rhode Island* by two lengths, in 2:35¾.

THIRD HEAT—Also won by *Rhode Island* in 2:43. This last heat was a slow and unexciting one.

SUMMARY.

Dan. Mace enters Rhode Island	1	1	1
J. Lovett enters Geo. M. Patchen	2	2	2
Converse & Flagler enter Columbus Navigator	dr.		

TIME.

	Qr. Mile.	Hf. Mile.	Mile.
First heat		1:16	2:33¾
Second heat	39	1:16¼	2:35¾
Third heat	40¼	1:19	2:43

The races were both very good, and excited much enthusiasm. For to-morrow there are two races. The first for horses that never trotted in public faster than 2:58, best 3 in 5; $500 to first, $250 to second.

Dan. Mace enters R. neaols. (Old Put.)
J. Joselyn enters Reliance.
C. Dickerman enters Mack.

Then a running race best 2 in 3, $400 to first horse, $200 to second.

W. W. Cheney enters Kentucky Belle.
Converse & Flagler enter L'Etoile.
Converse & Flagler enter Get Away.
R. B. Forbes, Jr., enters Climax.
John Gordon enters Posie.
W. A. Strong enters Egotist.
G. P. Ackerman enters Eagle.

So ends the first day successfully and pleasantly.

H. W. R.

MAINE.

The Campaign in the "Pine Tree" State—Glorious Republican Demonstrations—The "Unterrified" Terrified—Flag Raising in Portland—Senator Fessenden on the Stump.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 31, 1868.

The Republican fires in Maine are burning brilliantly. Along the sea-coast, in the valleys, and even away up in the sparely settled regions upon the "plantations" the people are alive with enthusiasm for GRANT and COLFAX, and CHAMBERLAIN for Governor. Much as the people of Maine have been accustomed to numbers during this remarkable campaign, it is evident, that judging from the preparations for the few remaining days that intervene before election, the demonstrations of the past week are but the beginning of the end. It is true, that a fortnight is a brief time to work for one's country, but the fact that that country is imperiled by wicked men and rebels, has warned the people of the "Pine Tree" State that the election of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN by an overwhelming majority, will virtually settle the Presidential question. The Democracy stand aghast at the mass of people that turn out from all sections to listen to Republican speakers, and notwithstanding the efforts made by PENDLETON and PILLSBURY to debauch and to bribe the people, it is astonishing how little effect has thus far been produced. A few men may be carried away, but for every one thus lost, more than an equivalent will be gained by the votes of the young men coming of age. The PENDLETON flourish at Bangor, and at Portland has been so much eclipsed by the Republican meetings at those places and at other points, that the antiquates and hard heads have become terrified at the thundering of the Grant and Colfax chariot wheels, and even now they look upon this mighty movement with an interest as terrifying to them as the mysterious handwriting was to Belshazzar, when it conveyed a figurative warning to him. So after election, we may look out for all sorts of explanations of the result in Maine from the vanquished.

THE CANVASS IN MAINE

is being conducted in the most systematic and thorough manner. Truth and eloquence fall from the lips of some of the best stump speakers in the country, and they assure us that among the lumbermen "the Republican jam has started," and that the "drive" will be made in November; among the ship mechanics, that they "will launch HORATIO up Salt River;" among the soldiers and sailors, that they will "go" for SEYMOUR as they went for LEE; and among others, "clubs" in September, "spades" in November. During the present week, and up to the eve of election day, the people will be addressed by Hon. John Lynch, of Portland; Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. E. A. Stones, of Illinois; Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; Hon. Samuel McKee, Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Hon. James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. J. Morris, of Maine; John L. Swift, Hon. Warren H. Vinton, J. W. Bear, Esq., of Maryland; Hon. Perkins Bass, of Chicago; Hon. Lucius Chandler, of Virginia, and others. People come in all sorts of vehicles, as far distant as twenty-five miles, to hear the issues discussed by the Republican orators. I have been told that men who have not been seen at a political meeting since the memorable campaign of 1860, take great interest in the meetings this year, so spontaneous is the march of the people in the cause of the best interests of the country. It is fair and just to say that the Republican meetings throughout the State represent the intelligence, sobriety and patriotism of the State, and, I may add, of its womanly beauty and honor. On the other hand, the Democratic gatherings, it must be impartially confessed, are composed of those who wept for the "Lost Cause," and would throw up their hats to see PENDLETON'S ridiculous financial scheme succeed, or a renewal of that "unpleasantness" which tempted PILLSBURY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to write frantic editorials urging the farmers of his town to resist the draft. But if the signs of the times indicate anything in the contest in this State—if the people are not politically demented, if reason is not dethroned, if the lessons of the rebellion have no force or teachings, if the threats and utterances of the Democratic leaders at the South do not smack of an unmistakable intent upon another revolution, the country may look toward Maine on the 14th of this month for such a result as shall prove a ground swell and settle the results of the elections in other States. Republicans will then rejoice. The Democracy will contemplate the election returns in pretty much the frame of mind a condemned criminal listens to the reading of his death warrant.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

There is no doubt but the Republicans will carry every Congressional District in the State, although the Democracy boast that they will succeed in unseating Hon. JOHN LYNCH in the First District. Mr. SHAW, of Biddeford, the Democratic candidate, is a first cousin of the "retired physician whose sands of life have nearly run out;" and his three or four-line advertisements in all the obscure country papers in newspaperdom, adjuring the public to "send ten cents," and receive information for getting rich in an incredibly short time, or curing corns, is about the alpha and omega of that gentleman's statesmanship. I am afraid, too, that his portrait, his autobiography and his newspaper will none of them assist him in defeating Mr. LYNCH. Mr. SHAW blushingly accepted the nomination conferred upon him, and his letter of acceptance has proved a complete arsenal of misrepresentations of the purposes and acts of the Republican Party generally, and an arraignment of Mr. LYNCH for shortcomings. Taking their cue from him, the Democratic newspapers in this district are now engaged in a personal attack upon Mr. LYNCH, in which downright lying seems to be the argument adopted. But Mr. LYNCH has promptly met his maligners, and compelled them to eat their own words in shame. It is unnecessary to add that there is no material from which to fabricate these slanders against him, and that the talk about his being in collusion with the Government for speculative purposes is just as true as all the current Democratic lies are. Mr. LYNCH'S reëlection is certain. His friends are thoroughly aroused; and, knowing the sort of warfare which their opponents are waging, no stone will be left unturned to bring out every Republican voter in his district.

FLAG-RAISING IN PORTLAND.

The "Forest City" flags—not in its enthusiasm and good works for Republicanism—but in its red, white and blue demonstrations and other ceremonies calculated to rouse the public feeling to the highest pitch, and to bring out the voters on election day. Let any one visit this city, and he will discover how terribly earnest are the Republicans of Portland. Where but a few months ago the black shadow of the fire-fiend rested fine and substantial buildings have risen, phœnix-like, and from many of those buildings flags, with the names of GRANT and COLFAX inscribed thereon, float in all the grandeur of assured success. "Tanners," "Radicals," "Republican Brigades" and "Lobster Brigades" disturb the dejected Democracy on every side, and the hideous claws of the latter organization will not relax their clutch upon the "Copperhead" until the victim becomes defunct. The "Lobster Bridades" are composed of the young men of this city. The fresh young blood of Portland will give a good account of itself on election day. Six flags were raised in as many localities on Saturday evening last. There was music, transparencies, fireworks, illuminations, and last, but not least, the beauty and grace of Portland turned out, and with lavish hand distributed bouquets at various points of the procession.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

Senator FESSENDEN, that pure-minded statesman, is not idle to the momentousness of the cause, and to-night, in connection with Hon. L. L. CHANDLER, of Virginia, he will address the citizens of Portland and vicinity. The fact that this distinguished Senator has borne a prominent and a controlling part in the events of the past four years cannot fail to attract toward him one of the largest political assemblages ever gathered here; and no doubt his discussion of the issues of the hour will be in his usual earnest, temperate, comprehensive and irresistibly convincing manner. It is true there is a certain coldness shown Mr. FESSENDEN by some of the Radicals here, on account of his vote on the impeachment question, but every Republican here and throughout the States knows, as well as he knows himself, that Mr. FESSENDEN is one of the warmest supporters of GRANT and COLFAX in the country, and that he is none the less a Republican because he could not conscientiously vote to convict ANDREW JOHNSON. The fact of it is the blunders and foolishness of "the man at the other end of the avenue" are sunk out of sight by the new and momentous issues that have been sprung upon the people by the Democratic Party.

GRANDMOTHER WELLES.

As I have already intimated, the opponents of Mr. LYNCH in the First District are moving heaven and earth to defeat him. Unable to do so with honest votes, the services of Grandmother WELLES have been called into requisition in the shape of Executive proscription. The removal of a number of master workmen at the Kittery Navy-yard, chronicled by the telegraph a few days since, has been done to advance the political interests of CHARLES A. SHAW, Mr. LYNCH'S competitor. Republicans were removed and Democrats appointed in their stead. WADE HAMPTON and his revolutionary crew say to the blacks of South Carolina, "Vote the Democratic ticket or starve!" Imitating the example of that "scion of a noble race," President JOHNSON says to the intelligent mechanics of Maine, "Vote for SHAW and PILLSBURY and SEYMOUR, or run the risk of starvation." The Yankee Republican mechanics of Mr. LYNCH'S district are not to be countervailed in their purpose. They will vote for Mr. LYNCH, work for his election, and let the risk of exercising the freeman's right take care of itself. The proscriptions of MARIUS were not more despicable than this Executive movement at Kittery. Pshaw!

DOMESTIC LIGHTS.

After PENDLETON, comes "Sunset" COX, JAMES BROOKS, and other Democratic "carpet-baggers" to enlighten the citizens of Maine how to vote. "Young Greenbacks" has done the Republican cause an untold amount of good, and surely such a man as COX, who now comes after dark, and his friend BROOKS, who has been to school in the Abolitionist, Whig and Know-Nothing Parties, will find after they have been in the State a few days, that the rum question operated in favor of the Democrats last year, and that the eighteen thousand votes they gained will, with several thousand more, be transferred to the Republican vote next week. PENDLETON confessed to a friend that it would prove up-hill work to make converts to the Democracy in Maine. No doubt but COX, BROOKS & Co. will draw well, but at least one-half of their audiences will be made up of curious Republicans, who have a desire to look upon men who favor the "Deerfield Farmer," who signed sixteen thousand military commissions, but who is supported for the Presidency by rebels at the South and all the repudiators at the North. For every Democratic speech made in Maine during the next two weeks, the Republicans will doubly match it.

VIGIL.

JAPAN.

Brighter Prospects—Recall of the Ex-Shogoon—The New French Minister—Marine Disaster—Personal—United States Vessels—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, June 27, 1868.

The events foreshadowed in my last have actually taken place. The mist and gloom which vailed the political horizon when the *China* sailed have been happily dispelled by the recall of the Ex-Shogoon YOSHIHISA.

The following is a translation of the document which announces his recall to the officers of the Mikado:

"Instructions have been issued by the Dai-Sôsac (Prime Minister) that in view of YOKUGAWA YOSHIHISA having retired to Mito and repented of his late offence with unbounded reverence proceeding from the bottom of his heart, it is the Imperial will, in the exercise of extraordinary clemency, that he be recalled to the castle of Yeddo, and that hereafter he be summoned to Kioto. It is therefore the order of His Imperial Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, that the Imperial forces, which have advanced in every direction, do quickly return to headquarters.

(Signed) The officers attached to the Commander-in-Chief on the Tokaido."

This does not in any sense imply the reëstablishment of the Shogoonate. The command in chief of the army and the Ministry of War remains vested in a board of which CHIOSIN is the head; SATSUMA has the Marine, and YOKUGAWA YOSHIHISA'S department will probably be the Foreign Office.

The election for Municipal Director took place on the 19th and 20th inst., and resulted in the election of BENSON (American) over BOYLE (British) and four other candidates. The number of votes polled was 333, less than two-thirds of the entire vote of the settlement, and of these BENSON got 164, or about one half of the entire vote.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

M. OUTREY, the new French Minister and suite, arrived in the French Mail steamer *Phase* on the 7th inst., and M. LEON ROCHE, the retiring Minister left on the *Goeland* for China and Europe on the 23d.

AN ASSORTED CARGO.

The steamer *Albion* arrived here on the 16th inst., direct from Melbourne, with a trading cargo and a number of passengers. Among the noteworthy features of her cargo were an omnibus, a consignment of pickled mutton and a lot of piano-fortes. This is the first arrival from Australia direct, and has elicited no little comment from the local Press. As this market is already largely overstocked, both with goods and labor, the speculation is not likely to prove a paying one.

MARINE DISASTER.

The French ship *Jeaune Elise*, with a cargo of Chinese coolies, which put in here on the 19th inst. in distress, on going out on the 21st to resume her voyage to Oregon, ran ashore some miles down the bay. She will probably be got off without serious damage.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. H. HALL, well known in the United States as a traveler and writer of guide and hand books, is now on his way home, after a tour "round the world." He will probably sail in the *Great Republic* about the middle of July for San Francisco. He has been invited to repeat his lecture on Abyssinia here, and is out with a card of acceptance this A. M.

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

The United States war-steamer *Piscataqua*, flying the flag of Admiral ROWAN, just appointed to the command of the Chinese and Japan Squadrons, arrived here yesterday. She has had a fine cruise.

The weather is unprecedentedly wet. Such heavy rains have not been known for some years, and it is feared the crops will suffer. Much of the native town is submerged, and sickness is apprehended in that quarter.

T. A. D.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Many statements have recently been made regarding the resignation of the United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by the Revenue Bureau, most of which are incorrect. The facts in the case are that under Attorney-General EVARTS' decision, Hon. CHAS. GILPIN was removed from that office by the President, and Mr. JOHN P. O'NEILL appointed in his stead.

ARREST OF CLERKS FOR FRAUD.

Three persons, a clerk in the Post Office Department, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office of the Treasury, and Mr. TOWNS, of the Public Printing Office, were arrested to-day on charges implicating them in fraud against the Post Office Department. It is alleged that they have been in conspiracy with certain contractors in Buffalo for seven years, during which time they have defrauded the Government out of a half million of dollars. Their *modus operandi* was to respond to requisitions for twine, paper, &c., which the contractors had contracted to furnish by sending half the amount asked for. The clerks here then gave them credit for the full amount, and the profits were divided. The case will finally be heard before the United States District Court for the District of Michigan.

THE REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

The result of the Binckley-Fitch investigation of revenue affairs in New-York culminated to-day. At the instance of Mr. BINCKLEY, a warrant was issued yesterday by United States Commissioner GUTMAN in New-York for the arrest of Commissioner ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner HARLAN, THOS. SMITH, late Collector of the Eighth New-York District, an ex-Inspector named MURRAY, and a Doctor named HAGGERTY, for conspiring to defraud the Government. SMITH was the only party especially arrested, and was examined in the presence of Mr. BINCKLEY by the Commissioner at the Astor House, this morning. District-Attorney COURTNEY notified Mr. ROLLINS officially this afternoon. Secretary MCCULLOCH, after hearing the case, pronounced it very emphatically "all bosh," and is not at all disposed to conceal his utter disgust at the whole proceedings. The official papers of the Revenue Bureau show that Commissioner ROLLINS recommended SMITH'S removal from his Collectorship, that HAGGERTY'S distillery was closed by Commissioner ROLLINS' orders on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner HARLAN, and that MURRAY was dismissed from his Inspectorship because he had obtained an interest in some distillery. It was from these parties that the information on which the charges against Commissioner ROLLINS and Mr. HARLAN for their conspiracy with them is based.

In addition to the foregoing, the Democratic evening paper here prints the following charge against Commissioner ROLLINS:

"It appears that two large companies engaged in the manufacture of matches addressed Mr. ROLLINS a letter as to the attachment of the paper stamp to the boxes or packages, and making inquiries in reference to the kind of stamps; and, in fact, seeking for general and correct instructions as to what course they must follow in the progress of their business. In April, 1867, Mr. ROLLINS addressed a circular answer to one of these companies, giving the required information. In June, 1867, he addressed a circular to the other. The instructions and the opinions in those two circulars are so widely different that they have attracted attention. One of these companies, it is alleged, has for its attorney a brother of Mr. ROLLINS. To this company, it is charged, the circular instructions of Mr. ROLLINS named lower rate arrangements and cheaper modes of attachments of stamps, &c."

A REPUBLICAN CONVERT.

The report published a few days since to the effect that the venerable NATHANIEL BOYDEN, member of Congress from North Carolina, had deserted the rebel party of the South and come out for GRANT and COLFAX, has been confirmed by a letter from the Secretary of the Republican Committee of that State, which says that Mr. BOYDEN will run for reëlection on the Republican ticket, and will canvass his district for GRANT and COLFAX.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

CHARGES ON VESSELS IN TURKISH PORTS.

Secretary SEWARD sends to the Treasury Department a note from BLACQUE BEY, the Turkish Minister, in response to a request from the State Department, giving information in relation to the formalities required of merchant vessels from American ports to those of the Ottoman Empire. The communication incloses a letter from the Consul General of the Sublime Porte at New-York, designating the following charges, viz.: For vising bills of health, fifteen piastres; for clearance, twenty-five piastres.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is estimated that the forthcoming public debt statement will show an increase of several millions—probably five or six millions. The disbursements during August, on account of the War Department expenses, have been very heavy, which, taken with the Alaska payment and disbursements on account of the public debt and other accounts, will swell the total.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner ROLLINS has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for appointment, SPENCER KIRBY as Supervisor under the new Internal Revenue law, for New-York City, but the President is in favor of Gen. T. W. EAGEN for that position.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD and Brevet Brig.-Gen. NELSON A. DAVIS have been placed subject to the orders of Gen. SHERMAN, for assignment to duty as Assistant Inspector Generals in the Department of Missouri.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information relative to the immigration to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

Total number of passengers arrived, 323,749, of which 44,566 were citizens of the United States and 5,126 were foreigners not intending to remain in the United States; leaving the actual immigrants 273,657. These immigration returns, compared with those of 1866 and 1867, show a heavy failing off during the fiscal year just closed. Fiscal year 1866: Total number arrived, 373,230; actual immigration, 330,705. Fiscal year 1867: Total number arrived, 352,697; actual immigrants, 311,996. Fiscal year 1868: Number arrived, 323,749; actual immigrants, 273,650.

PENSION CLAIMS.

The report of the Pension Officer shows that the whole number of claims received during the month of August, 1868, original and increase of widows, &c., was 1,164; of invalids, 534. Total, 1,698. Number of claims admitted, 1,636; original and increase of widows and invalids, 671. Total, 2,307.

Number of claims rejected, original and increase of widows, &c., 183; of invalids, 183. Total, 366. Number of cases disposed of during the month, widows, &c., 1,819; of invalids, 854. Total, 2,673. Returns on review, widows and invalids, 339. Letters written, 5,013. Circulars sent, 12,364. Claims awaiting evidence from Departments, 1,705. Claims awaiting from claimants, 50,338. Claims on desks, original and increase, of widows, &c., 35,832; of invalids, 20,315. Total, 56,147.

A Three-mile Boat Race at Poughkeepsie—Le Roy the Winner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.

A. L. AMELUNG, of the Palisade Club of Yonkers, and H. B. LE ROY, of the Shatemuc Boat Club of Poughkeepsie, rowed a three-mile race here this afternoon, in seventeen-feet light working boats. The race had been on the *tapis* for some time, and much speculation had been indulged in regarding the result. Yonkers had heard of LE ROY, but had never witnessed his pulling; Poughkeepsie had heard of AMELUNG, and had never witnessed his pulling, consequently there was "scary" work all around. AMELUNG is a short, muscular-looking fellow, with a bright, twinkling eye, and a merry look on his countenance. LE ROY is a mere stripling, only nineteen years old, sun-browned and sober-looking, but full of vim. He is an amateur in every sense of the word. Both were confident of victory, seeing which the friends of each were chary about betting; therefore very little money was invested. At 4 P. M. Dr. WITHERS and J. G. P. HOLDEN were appointed judges for AMELUNG, and J. G. VASSAR and THOS. FEARON for LE ROY, while CHARLES PEVERELLY acted as referee. The rival oarsmen were called out at 4:30 o'clock, and instructed to take a position off the Shatemuc Boat Club House. At this time crowds of persons were in attendance, nearly every place on the Hudson being represented. Crafts of all kinds glided about the river, while gaily dressed ladies were visible upon the hill-tops and in the grove at the ferry dock, the boat-house also having a large number of ladies on board. When all was in readiness CHARLEY PEVERELLY gave the boys the word, both giving away on the instant, AMELUNG pulling a long muscular stroke, while LE ROY turned a quick Hamill oar. AMELUNG got the lead but kept it for a short distance only, as LE ROY'S lightning stroke told fearfully on him, the latter lapping and passing him as easy as rolling off a log, going to the stakeboat several lengths in the advance. Coming home AMELUNG pulled heroically, but without success, as LE ROY maintained the supremacy, coming in a winner by a long distance in 26 minutes and 5 seconds.

NICARAGUA.

Proclamation by President Johnson Announcing the Ratification of the Nicaraguan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The President has issued his proclamation announcing the ratification of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua. There is to be a reciprocal freedom of commerce, but by this the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood.

Among other provisions, the Republic of Nicaragua grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the territory of that Republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist, or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both Republics and their respective citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its right of sovereignty over the same. The United States agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection; and the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish one free port at each extremity of one of the aforesaid routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country, intended *bona fide* for transit across the said routes of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. The United States shall also be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government or authorities of Nicaragua to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels, or otherwise, to either of said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by said Government or authorities, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on either of said routes, provided said troops and munitions of war are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua; and no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States or of any other country across the said routes of communication than are or may be imposed on the persons and property of citizens of Nicaragua. And the Republic of Nicaragua concedes the right of the Postmaster-General of the United States to enter into contracts with any individual or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said Republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua; but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right, to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight; and it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the inter-oceanic routes above referred to, or either of them, the rights and privileges granted by this treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States shall be fully protected and reserved; and if any such grants or contracts now exist of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of the United States, stipulated in this Treaty, shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions made in this Treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States, with respect to such inter-oceanic routes, or either of them; and shall agree to observe and be governed by these concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grants or contracts; after which recognition and agreement, said guarantee and protection shall be in full force; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of the said contracts.

BURIED ALIVE.

Strange Exhibition in Newark—A Buried German Resurrects Himself.

A German gentleman, advanced in years, named FRANZ VESTER, at present a resident of Newark, recently obtained a patent for a safety-coffin, designed so as to provide a way of escape to those who might be buried during suspended animation, as is supposed may on occasions happen, particularly during the prevalence of epidemics. This invention consists of a coffin constructed similar to those now in use, except that it is a little higher, to allow of the free movement of the body; the top lid is moveable from head to breast, and in case of interment is left open, with a spring attached for closing the same; under the head is a receptacle for refreshments and restoratives. The most important part of the invention is a box about two feet square, resembling very much a chimney, with a cover and ornamental grave-work on the top. This box is of sufficient length to extend from the head of the coffin to about one foot above ground. The cover is fastened down by a catch on the inside, and cannot be unfastened from the outside. Just below the cover is a bell similar to those used on street railway cars, with a cord appended, which, upon being pulled, sounds an alarm, and at the same time a spring throws the cover from the "chimney-box." Then, if the person on the inside have sufficient strength, he or she can take hold of a rope suspended from near the top of the chimney-box, and, with the assistance of cleets nailed to the sides, ascend to the outer world; or otherwise the individual can rest at ease, munch his lunch, drink the wine, and ring the bell for the sexton to come and assist him out.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. VESTER gave an exhibition of the working of this invention by being buried, and after more than an hour's interment resurrecting himself.

The exhibition took place at Baire's Brewery Garden, on Springfield-avenue, Newark; and although 50 cents admission was charged, some 600 people were assembled to witness the novel exhibition.

About 3 P. M. the grave-diggers, having excavated a hole six feet deep, a black coffin with silver trimmings was placed upon two supports over it. A circle was made with a rope, around which assembled an excited crowd of men, women and children, while every tree-top and elevated position was occupied by spectators. When everything was prepared, Mr. FRANZ VESTER came forward and took his position in the coffin, the lid of which was placed over him, at which time he was greeted with many an anxious and jocular "good-by."

The coffin was lowered to the bottom of the grave. Meanwhile the band played a dirge, and the crowd made comments and drank lager, which was handed around by the several waiters. The "chimney-box" was then set down over the coffin, over which some wreaths of flowers had been strewn. The grave-diggers set to work with a will, and in fifteen minutes Mr. VESTER was effectually buried, with at least four feet of earth between him and daylight. The burial was to have taken place at 2 P. M., but did not come off until an hour later. After the lapse of an hour and a quarter, a gentleman stated that Mr. VESTER was to remain down below for two hours; but that some of the spectators were anxious to return home, and consequently, if agreeable, Mr. VESTER would appear at once, or remain the specified time. All present being satisfied a signal was given, and a minute after Mr. VESTER, unaided, stepped out of his living grave, with no more perceptible exhaustion than would have been caused by walking two or three blocks under the hot sun. His exit was received with great enthusiasm and applause, and hundreds rushed to embrace and congratulate Mr. VESTER upon the success of this most novel invention.

It is stated that Mr. VESTER will give a similar exhibition in New-York in a few days.

The First Monitor—Mr. Griswold's Record.

No. 45 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed some days ago, during an absence from home, a controversy in the papers respecting the risk taken by Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, the present Republican candidate for Governor of this State, in furnishing the original *Monitor* to the Government, the Republican papers claiming that she had not been paid for at the time she fought the *Merrimac*, nor would have been if she had not proven a success, while the Democratic papers held that payments were regularly made as the work progressed, and that the pecuniary risk of success or failure in battle was taken by the Government, supporting their argument by printing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate on the subject.

Having served as superintendent of the construction of the vessel I happen to have a copy of the contract, and it may interest your readers to read extracts from it which bear on the point in dispute.

The contract was "between J. ERICSSON as principal and JOHN F. WINSLOW, JOHN A. GRISWOLD and C. S. BUSHNELL as sureties on the first part, and GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, for and in behalf of the United States, on the second part."

After describing the vessel to be built, and several qualities she should possess, it is stipulated,

"And that the apparatus for working the battery shall prove successful and safe for the purpose intended, and that the vessel, machinery and appointments, in all their parts, shall work to the entire satisfaction of the party of the second part."

* * * * * *

"And it is further agreed between the said parties that the said vessel shall be complete in all her parts and appointments for service, and any omission in these specifications shall be supplied to make her thus complete; and in case the said vessel shall fail in performance of speed for sea service, as before stated, or in the security or successful working of the turret and guns with safety to the vessel and the men in the turret, or in her buoyancy to float and carry her battery as aforesaid, then and in that case the party of the first part hereby bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, by these presents, to refund to the United States the amount of money advanced to them on said vessel within thirty days after such failure shall have been declared by the party of the second part and the party of the first part acknowledge themselves indebted to the United States in liquidated damages to the full amount of money advanced as aforesaid."

While the vessel was building the chiefs of the two construction bureaux of the Navy Department predicted that she would sink when she was launched; that her turret would slide overboard as soon as she proceeded to sea; that she would founder on her passage to Hampton Roads; that her turret could never be revolved after it had been once struck by shot, &c., &c. Now, if any of these predictions had proven correct, it would clearly, by the terms of the contract already quoted, have been the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to have compelled the sureties to return the money advanced upon the vessel, and I have no doubt he would have done it. In conversations at the time, these gentlemen always freely acknowledged that they must pay back the money received if there was any failure either at sea or in battle. Indeed, this latter stipulation was often referred to as a remarkable feature of the contract, and it is probably the first instance of the payment for the construction of a man-of-war depending upon the test of battle.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBAN C. STIMERS.

A PENNSYLVANIAN ARRESTED.—Detectives VAUGHN and NIXON yesterday arrested SILVA KAHN, a German, who is charged with the larceny of $200 from H. G. CAM, of Harrisburg, Penn., and with false pretences. The arrest was made in obedience to a requisition from Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania. The details of the transaction are embodied in the statement that the accused purchased some goods and tendered in payment a check which proved to be wholly worthless.

All wanting homes should attend the great sale of lots and houses at Rutherfurd Park to-morrow, Sept. 3. Maps and free tickets at No. 77 Cedar-st.—*Advertisement.*

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" for THE TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Offices No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranted to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Go to the Great House and Lot Sale at Rutherfurd Park TO-MORROW, Sept. 3. Call at No. 77 Cedar-st., for maps and free tickets both ways. Train leaves foot Chambers-st. at 11. Sale commences at 12 M.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

THISTLE—KENNEDY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Kennedy, assisted by Rev. A. Stevenson, D. D., Mr. H. B. THISTLE to Miss LIZZIE C. KENNEDY, daughter of Robert Kennedy, Esq.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday night, Aug. 31, ELIZABETH BRODIE, wife of James W. C. Anderson, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 85 Morton-st. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

BURRALL.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 31, STEPHEN E. BURRALL, Counselor-at-law, aged 41 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from No. 28 West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

BODEMAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, WM. W. BODEMAN, aged 25 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Engine No. 1, Clinton Hook and Ladder Company, Mount Vernon Maennerchor and the Independent Pleasure Club, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, J. H. Deverman, West Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, ARETHUSA, relict of Moses Clark, in her 83d year.

Funeral on Thursday at 12 o'clock noon, from her late residence, No. 444 West 23d-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Worcester, Mass., for interment.

COOK.—On Monday afternoon, Aug. 31, of paralysis, JAMES H. COOK, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, instead of 1, (the hour having been changed from necessity,) from his late residence, No. 100 Broome-st.

CRUGER.—At her late residence, No. 39 Clinton-place, Miss ELIZA CRUGER, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church on Thursday next at 4 o'clock.

CUSHMAN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 31, MARY HUDDART, daughter of John H. H. Cushman, and grand-daughter of D. A. Cushman, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOUGLASS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, MINNIE AUGUSTA, only daughter of Samuel and Melissa Douglass, aged 3 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 465 3d-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

ELLIOTT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M., at Union-place Hotel, of cancer of the stomach, MARY FRANCES, widow of Robert Allen Elliott, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Francis Xavier's Church on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GELLATLY.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 31, ABIGAIL NIMMO, wife of the late John Gellatly, in her 73d year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, William A. Gellatly, Llewellyn Park, Orange, on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at North Orange Depot to meet train on Morris and Essex Railroad, which leaves foot Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock.

HOWE.—At Lewisboro, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 31, GEORGE HOWE, of the firm of Jesse Oakley & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEAD.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 5½ P. M., Mrs. SARAH HEAD, wife of Henry Head, aged 58 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, in Kent-st., near Franklin, Greenpoint, on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

OBERLANDER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, GEORGE OBERLANDER.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are particularly requested to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 877 6th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M.

ROBINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, GEORGE W. ROBINS, in his 47th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 167 Madison-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock.

STRANG.—At Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the house of her father, MARION H., daughter of David Munn, Esq., and wife of Col. E. J. Strang, U. S. A.

Funeral from the house of her father on Friday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

TILLOTSON.—On Monday, Aug. 31, Rev. ROBERT B. TILLOTSON, in the 43d year of his age.

The funeral, with a Mass of Requiem, will take place at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TURNER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. MAHETABLE A. TURNER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 2, at 1½ P. M., at the residence of her son, James B. Turner, No. 20 Columbia-st.

VANDERBURGH.—At Rhinebeck, on Monday night, Aug. 31, Mrs. HESTER ORINDA VANDERBURGH, widow of the late Federal Vanderburgh, M. D.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Messiah, Rhinebeck, on Thursday next at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WALLACE.—On Monday, Aug. 31, LOUIS JAMES, only child of James B. and Louise R. Wallace, aged 14 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, from their residence, No. 106 West 44th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODS.—At Rockwood, Fulton County, N. Y., on Monday evening, Aug. 31, DWIGHT C., infant son of James M. and Rachel Woods.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 129 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REOPENING.

The Library Rooms, having undergone complete renovation during the vacation, will be thrown open to the public for inspection on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d of September, at 8 o'clock. Grafulla's Band will be in attendance. The members of the Association and their friends are respectfully invited to a general reunion on that occasion.

A. M. PALMER, HARVEY H. WOODS, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, WILLIAM L. BAILEY, SAMUEL PUTNAM, Committee of Arrangements.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.

On FRIDAY MORNING, the 4th of September, the Library, Reading Room and Branch Office will reopen for the exchange of books, &c.

The classes will resume their sessions on the following Monday. There will be added a class in English to foreigners speaking French; classes in Music, by an arrangement with the National Conservatory of Music, on 8th-st., opposite the Library, and a class in Linear, Architectural and Ornamental Drawing. All the rates are very low.

Terms of admission to the Library are:
To clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 50 semi-annual dues. To all others, $5 a year.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

THIS VALUABLE MEDICINE HAS BEEN silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the protoxide of iron, which in this preparation remains unchanged, and is the only form in which this vital element of healthy blood can be supplied.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
E. H. BUTLER & CO.,
No. 137 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MITCHELL'S NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.

MITCHELL'S FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY. For young children. An introduction to the Author's Primary Geography. With Maps and Engravings.
MITCHELL'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.—Illustrated by 20 Colored Maps and 100 Engravings. Designed as an introduction to the New Intermediate Geography.
MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY. For the use of Schools and Academies. Illustrated by 23 Copper-plate Maps and numerous Engravings.
MITCHELL'S NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS. A System of Modern Geography—Physical, Political and Descriptive; accompanied by a new Atlas of 44 Copper-plate Maps, and illustrated by 200 Engravings.
MITCHELL'S NEW PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. With 13 Copper-plate Maps and 150 Engravings. By JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College.
MITCHELL'S NEW OUTLINE MAPS. A series of Seven Maps, handsomely colored and mounted, in size 24x28 inches, except the Map of the United States, which is 28x48 inches. They clearly and fully represent, at a glance, the Political Boundaries, Mountain-systems, River Courses, Plateaus, Plains and Deserts of the Earth.
MITCHELL'S NEW ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. An entirely new work, elegantly illustrated.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.
OLD SERIES. REVISED TO DATE.
MITCHELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.
MITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.
MITCHELL'S ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

GOODRICH'S SCHOOL HISTORIES.
ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.
GOODRICH'S AMERICAN CHILD'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. A Pictorial History of the United States, with notices of other portions of America. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of "Peter Parley Tales."
GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ROME.
GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF GREECE.
GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF FRANCE.
GOODRICH'S PARLEY'S COMMON SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE WORLD.
GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL NATURAL HISTORY.
BINGHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. For the use of Schools and Academies. With copious parsing exercises. By WM. BINGHAM, A. M., Superintendent of the Bingham School.
BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR. A Grammar of the Latin Language. For the use of Schools. With exercises and vocabularies. By WM. BINGHAM, A. M.
BINGHAM'S CÆSAR. Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War. With critical and explanatory notes, vocabulary, and a new Map of Gaul. By WM. BINGHAM, A. M.
COPPEE'S ELEMENTS OF LOGIC. Designed as a Manual of Instruction. By HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President of Lehigh University.
COPPEE'S ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC. Designed as a Manual of Instruction. By HENRY COPPEE, LL.D.
HART'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. A Grammar of the English Language. By JOHN S. HART, LL.D.
HART'S CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. A brief Exposition of the Constitution of the United States, in the form of Questions and Answers.
HOWS' PRIMARY LADIES' READER. A choice and varied Collection of Prose and Poetry, adapted to the capacities of Young Children. By JOHN W. S. HOWS, Professor of Elocution.
HOWS' JUNIOR LADIES' READER.
HOWS' LADIES' READER.
HOWS' LADIES' BOOK OF READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

MARTINDALE'S SERIES OF SPELLERS.
THE PRIMARY SPELLER. For Young Children. Designed as an Introduction to the Author's Common-School Speller. By JOSEPH C. MARTINDALE, Principal of the Madison Grammar School, Philadelphia.
THE COMMON-SCHOOL SPELLER. Second book of the series. Designed as an Introduction to the Author's Complete Speller. By JOSEPH C. MARTINDALE.
THE COMPLETE SPELLER. For Schools and Academies. Arranged to facilitate the study of the Orthography and Pronunciation of the English Language. By JOSEPH C. MARTINDALE.

SMITH'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. English Grammar on the Productive System. By ROSWELL C. SMITH.
SCHOLAR'S COMPANION. Containing Exercises in Orthography, Derivation and Classification of English Words. New Edition. By RUFUS W. BAILEY.
STOCKHARDT'S CHEMISTRY. The Principles of Chemistry, illustrated by simple experiments. By Dr. JULIUS ADOLPH STOCKHARDT, Professor in the Royal Academy of Agriculture at Tharand. Translated by Prof. C. H. Pierce, of Harvard College.
TENNEY'S GEOLOGY. Geology for Teachers, Classes and Private Students. By SANBORN TENNEY, A. M., Professor of Natural History in Vassar Female College. Illustrated with 200 Engravings.

Teachers and Boards of Education are respectfully invited to address the Publishers for further information regarding these Books, all of which are eminently suitable for the school-room.

THE CHILD'S ALBUM.—LITERALLY FULL of pictures, with simple reading. No nursery, no house with little folks, should be without one. Price, $1 75.
R. TURNER, No. 596 Broadway, and all booksellers.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—A public meeting will be held at Ebbett's Hall, 33d-st., near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Horace Greeley, Gen. Thomas M. Hite, of New-Orleans, and Hon. Freeman J. Fithian. A Glee Club will also be present. Seats reserved for ladies.
C. C. PINCKNEY, President.
W. H. MOULFORT.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank*,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union, or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.

T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission.
NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
CAPITAL $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.
OFFICERS;
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 800 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce, of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company
Payable May 1, 1898,
Interest at the rate of seven per cent, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of
MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 155, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 FROM the Income Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas Bank. B. E. SMITH, President.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST—THE INTEREST due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date, will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due Sept. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Aug. 28, 1868. No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113½	..	5-20 Coupon, '67	107¾	107⅞
Coupon, 1881	....	114	5-20 Coupon, '68	108	108¼
5-20 Reg., '62	108	108¼	10-40 Registered	103⅞	
5-20 Coupon, '62	113½	113¾	10-40 Coupon	105½	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109¾	Gold	144¾	144⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111½	U. S. Currency Pacifics	100½	101
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	108	108¼			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1868, FROM the Peninsula Railroad Company Bonds and the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution. Lectures upon natural history, chemistry, anatomy and physiology. A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,
Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for Yale. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.
For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M; 7 to 8 P. M.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 East 21st-st.,
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given; Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A MINISTER RESIDING IN A TOWN ON the Hudson River where there are good educational advantages, will board at reasonable rates two young girls not under 12 years of age to attend school; a careful and interested supervision will be given. Address MINISTER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c, FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WED., Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Bates, 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR FIFTEEN boys in suburbs of Hartford, Conn. Terms, $350. Apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or to Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Miss NICOLAY will be in town from Sept. 8, at No. 16 West 28th-st.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.—Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 156 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. R. NEWTON.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. P. Paulison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

A LADY, WHO RECEIVES INTO HER establishment only four young ladies for board and education, has a vacancy for one, whom she would take on favorable terms, to complete her number; Parisian French is spoken in the house, and music is a special study; home comforts are first-class; references permitted to former pupils. Address L. V. J., Babylon, L. I.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-Haven, Conn.; limited to ten pupils. Fall term will begin Sept. 15; JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Testimonials from Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Dana, Gov. English, Bishop Williams and others. Send for circular.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Number of pupils received in the family limited to six. For circulars or admission of pupils address the Principal, Miss C. MERLE, Greenwich, Conn.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 mile from New-York by railroad.
Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal.
Rev. ROBT. C. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL TEACHING wanted by a clergyman. Address EPISCOPALIAN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 804 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Barton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speer,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.
For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 16. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. $225 a year. A remarkably healthy location. A home for boys, as well as a school for thorough drilling in all those branches necessary for business or college. An interview is solicited with parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate. The Principal will be in New-York City on Sept. 3 and 4. Circulars sent by leaving address at Box No. 157 *Times* Office.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. Richard P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 38th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.
Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements in good families. Address No. 262 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WORK by the day in families. Apply at 213 West 30th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following be established as an additional ordinance of this Board, pursuant to chapter 700 of the laws of 1867, and that the same be published in the manner required by law.

Resolved, That no cattle, swine, pigs or calves shall be driven through the streets or avenues of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or any of them, except between the hours of 8 in the evening and two hours after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall any sheep be there driven except between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening, and 12 o'clock noon of the next day, nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep be driven together; and they shall in the City of New-York, be so driven only through the following streets, that is to say, State, West, Clarkson, Carmine, Amity, Great Jones, Third, and Corlears streets, in their entire lengths; Battery-place, from West-street to State-street; Whitehall-street, from State-street to South Ferry; First and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, south of Fortieth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Amity-street; Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Fortieth-street; Thirteenth-avenue, from Eleventh-avenue to Little Twelfth-street; Little Twelfth-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue; Thirty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue; Goerck-street, from Third-street to Stanton-street; Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to Mangin-street; Mangin-street, from Stanton-street to Grand-street; and South-street, from Burling-slip to Corlears-street; Forty-second-street, in its entire length; Forty-fifth-street, from First to Second avenues; Sixtieth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues; the Transverse road, through Central Park at Seventy-ninth-street; Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to Astoria Ferry; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Eighth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street; Manhattan-street, its entire length; First, Second and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, north of Fortieth-street; Third-avenue, between Ninety-second-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Eighth-avenue, from Sixtieth-street to McComb's Dam Road; McComb's Dam Road, in its entire length; and Tenth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Sixtieth-street; nor shall any such cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves be allowed to pass upon or across any sidewalk, or to remain in the streets or avenues, except when being driven in accordance with this ordinance. But droves of cattle arriving in the City of New-York by cars or boats, may be driven from the place of unloading, being north of Thirty-ninth-street, to any existing cattle-yard, through the streets and avenues designated, without limit as to number, provided they are accompanied by not less than one attendant to every twenty head.

Resolved, That Ordinance No. 161, being the 161st section of the Code of Health Ordinances, be amended by adding next after the word "string" therein the following words, viz.:

"Nor shall any person at any time take or call into, or allow to be in any public street, place or ground, or into any place where persons may lawfully resort, anywhere in said District any cross or otherwise dangerous dog, unless such dog be so adequately muzzled or controlled as to endanger no one."

Resolved, That Section ninety-nine of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 99.—That every owner, lessee, tenant and occupant of any stall, stable or any apartment in which any horse, cattle or swine or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate within the built-up portion of any city or village, shall cause said liquid and manure to be so frequently removed to some proper place as to prevent any offensive accumulation, and shall, at all times, keep or cause to be kept, such stalls, stables and apartments, and the drainage, yard and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly and wholesome condition, so that no offensive smell detrimental to health shall be allowed to escape therefrom; and, when within three hundred feet of any occupied dwelling house, or of any manufactory where more than five persons are employed, the removal from the stable shall not be made, nor shall the manure or refuse from the stable be allowed to remain on any street or place near such stable, any time between 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. Every such stall, stable or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept shall have an underground and properly covered manure-vault, of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity, but the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent are respectively authorized to issue permits, to be regularly reported to the Board, regulating such removal within said hours.
[L.S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; Hudson street, between King and Clarkson streets; Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and in Clark-street, between Broome and Spring streets.

2. For paving with trap block Eighth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.

3. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Washington and Liberty streets.

4. For building a receiving basin on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

5. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

6. For paving with trap block Thirty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

7. For building sewers in Forsyth-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets; Columbia-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter and flagging the same between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; also, both sides of Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; also, both sides of Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and both sides of Clark-street, between Spring and Broome streets.

2. Both sides of Eighth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue.

3. The east side of Washington-street and the west side of Greenwich-street, from Cedar to Liberty-street; also, the south side of Liberty-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets.

4. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

5. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, to a point on said streets one hundred feet easterly from Second-avenue.

6. Both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

7. Both sides of Forsyth-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street; also, both sides of Columbia-street, from Stanton to Houston-street; also, both sides of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh-street.

8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 26, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of Elizabeth and Prince streets.

2. For building sewers in Pearl-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip; also, in Park-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets; and in Water-street, between Catharine and Oliver streets.

3. For laying crosswalks across West-street, from south side of Morris-street to Pier No. 4, North River.

4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-second streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Elizabeth-street and both sides of Prince-street to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets.

2. Both sides of Pearl-street from Beekman-street to Peck-slip and Ferry-street; also, both sides of Park-street from Baxter-street to Mulberry-street; also, both sides of Water-street from Oliver to Catharine-street.

3. The east side of West-street from Morris-street to a point half way to Battery-place.

4. Both sides of Madison-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Aug. 27, 1868.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, familiar with the modern languages through a residence abroad, desires an engagement in a family or school. Address M. C., Brooklyn Post Office, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

A YOUNG LADY OF SOME YEARS' experience, desires a position to teach the English branches, in a boarding or day school; good reference. Address TEACHER, Hoboken, N. J.

LADY TEACHER WANTED THIS DAY for English, French and music. Call at No. 737 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH LADY teacher. Address SCHOOL, Station G.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CORNER BAKERY FOR SALE—AN old stand; a right man and woman might do well. Address BAKERY, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 46 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MYER L. CHRISTELLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. OVERMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB SEEBACHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC S. WEINBERGER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac S. Weinberger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
a2-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAURISTON WHITE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lauriston White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of August, 1868.
au19-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. DE LOYNES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George A. De Loynes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of August, 1868.
au26-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. SICHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles L. Sicher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868.
s2-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON WEINTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Simon Weinthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1868.
au19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. KNAPP, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles L. Knapp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868.
s2-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. PERSCH, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John P. Persch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s2-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN J. ECKEL and JOHN H. TISDALE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and John H. Tisdale as copartners under the firm name of Blaisdell & Eckel, and individually of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Chambers of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
SEPT. 1, 1868. R. MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McCULLOUGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1868.
s2-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,390.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. KIMBALL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Kimball, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
s2-law3wW* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL DOODY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Michael Doody, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 25th day of August, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee.
au26-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. TAYLOR, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. Taylor, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au26-law3wW No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,643.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM E. STORRS, a bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram E. Storrs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au19-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DREYFUSS.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Dreyfuss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s2-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
Between New-York and Bremen,
Via Cowes and Havre.
comprising the elegant first-class steamships
ARAGO, FULTON, ARIEL,
CIRCASSIAN, NORTHERN LIGHT.
The splendid and popular steamship
ARAGO,
Capt. W. G. BROWN,
will leave Pier No. 46 North River on
SATURDAY, Sept. 5.
Rates of passage in gold—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. To Havre or London—$95, $27 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st. and No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 22.
The well-known reputation of the ARAGO for safety and comfort, her unsurpassed accommodation, and the greatly reduced rates of passage, render her a desirable ship for those who wish to visit Europe or the Continent.
Apply for tickets and secure state-rooms at the office of the line, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF WHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M.; from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....40
To Paris.....120 To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$90 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer.....40 St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 5. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
THIS PAIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking passage by this line, will avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
EUGENE MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer) $80; gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock noon.
IOWA.....Sept. 5 ETHIOPIA.....Sept. 26
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12 HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3
CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19 EUROPA.....Oct. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid certificates from these ports, $25.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO.....Sept. 3 TARIFA.....Sept. 17
TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10 PALMYRA.....Sept. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS,
Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 37 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship MEXICO.
SEPT 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FIFTEEN DAYS BEFORE shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MORELAND, Capt. L. P. TIMERMAN, Oct. 24.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. D. L. THELEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on aforesaid time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
GEO. WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. D. Van Sice, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HABTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River,
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 10.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Sept. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HABTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
The first-class steamship JUNIATA, 1,215 tons, HOXIE Master, will leave Philadelphia for Havana and New-Orleans, from Queen-st. wharf, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8 A. M.
Fare to Havana, $50 currency; to New-Orleans, $60.
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 South Delaware-st., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NOYES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
GOD SPEED and NANTUCKET,
MERCEDITA, Capt. BAXTER
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connective at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commission.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERACRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INdependent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, and THAMES, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.
Through bill lading given over the A. & G. R. R. to all landings on the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers; also by M. A. Comer's line of steamers to Augusta, Ga.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONARCH, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Farmingdale and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
5 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Tickets sold on June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Hunter's Point, (Long Island City,) at 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M., for Jericho at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:30 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:2, P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and East Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
9:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Otisville, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:20 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Express Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. Saturday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train: 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with Lake Shore and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad trains for Chatham, Hudson, Kinderhook, Albany and Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Dr wing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:40 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
5:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, except on Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Utica, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.
W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

RUTHERFURD PARK SALE—160 PLOTS and two dwellings, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3. Free ride. Tickets at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Franklin-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 3 P. M.	Thursday, 3d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, 6th, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 5th, 4 P. M.
Monday, 7th, 9 A. M.	Sunday, 6th, 5 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 6½ A. M.; Saturday at 3 P. M. Leave Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Returning leave Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glen Cove and Roslyn. On and after Sat URDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 6 P. M. T. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 9 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. B. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWN and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours
H. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:25, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and NEW-JERSEY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's new and elegant steamers for Caldwell, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North, and all points West, and with Delaware and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North, and all points West, and with Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's new and elegant steamers for Caldwell

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP JAVA.

The steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool Aug. 22, and Queenstown Aug. 29, arrived at this port yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Case of Mme. Rachel—A Story of Knavery and Folly—The Recent Railroad Catastrophe—The Death of Jacob Omnium—A Valuable Autograph—Theatrical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1868.

We contribute to your amusement by this mail the story of a lady in search of beauty. Whether American ladies have any need of resorting to artificial means for rendering themselves lovely and pleasant in the sight of man is a delicate question to decide, but most people who have been to America agree that they can dispense with such aids. Our ladies (some of them) appear to think they cannot. Hence it happens that, in one of our most fashionable "shopping" streets, Mme. RACHEL has long had a house where she has dispensed various charms and spells for turning plain women into beings like unto the cherubim and seraphim. One may have a suspicion that balms, creams and unguents were not the only articles in which she dealt, and that her singular reticence with regard to one WILLIAM was dictated by a prudent regard for her influence with her other customers. This, however, is mere conjecture. What she openly professed to do was to practice the charming art of rendering women beautiful forever. No matter how unfavorable might be the integument with which her customers were covered, she undertook to give it a polish which would render it the wonder and admiration of mankind. The hard-visaged and ungainly went into her shop, took a few baths, rubbed themselves well over with the Magnetic Rock Dew of Sahara, smeared in some peach-blossom cream, and came forth looking like the three Graces rolled into one. Mme. RACHEL has carried on this delightful profession for many years, turning harridans into fairies, and captivating the hearts of fond and credulous men. Her labors have been interrupted by six weeks passed in the uncongenial shades of Newgate, but the world was ever cold to its greatest benefactors. Here is a kind old woman who has been beautifying we know not how many of her sex, and instead of making her a Ducasse, we clap her into prison. It would be only a just retribution if she were to resolve to let her magic secrets perish with her.

The patron who brought this misery upon her is the widow of an Indian officer, named BORRODAILE. This lady is of uncertain age—she refused to state it when the counsel questioned her on the subject, and told him he was a rude man—and she naturally desired to be rendered beautiful. What is there to laugh at in that? If beauty were of so much importance to men as it is to women, there would be plenty of bidding for the prize. Mrs. BORRODAILE wished to be turned into a Hebe, and I say that it was a very natural wish; besides, she had an eye to business in the enterprise. Mrs. BORRODAILE was in love. Mrs. BORRODAILE likewise wanted to get married—and is there anything so very singular in that? I have myself known women who wanted to get married, and I cannot see any harm in it. Who it was that Mrs. BORRODAILE wanted to marry is a mystery. She says it was Lord RANELAGH. But some letters of her's were produced upon the trial, addressed to her "dearest William," in which Lord RANELAGH was spoken of in the third person. Moreover, she wrote to the noble Viscount herself, to the effect that though she loved another, yet that she had not been unkind to him, "you old donkey"—for in her affectionate moments this was the endearing epithet she gave to her lover—or lovers, for it would puzzle a necromancer to say how many of them there were. Mme. RACHEL expressly told her that Lord RANELAGH was in love with her, but before he could marry her she must be made "beautiful forever." What woman would hesitate to submit to such a process when a live Lord was pining to fall at her feet? Mrs. BORRODAILE did not hesitate. She paid over £1,000 for the preliminary stages of the process. Meanwhile a number of letters, ill spelt and ill written, were handed to her by Mme. RACHEL, under the pretence that they had come from Lord RANELAGH. These set forth in the language of a schoolboy the ardent love which the noble Viscount bore for Mrs. BORRODAILE. She was so touched by these declarations that she sent more money and presents to Lord RANELAGH—but his Lordship never received any of them. Mme. RACHEL looked upon them as her perquisites. Besides, some of the letters containing the money were addressed to "William." Now, Lord RANELAGH's name is THOMAS.

A few weeks ago a young woman, of no very definite ideas about virtue, met Lord RANELAGH in the street and knocked his hat into the road. She was proceeding to give him other tender proofs of her regard when a policeman came up and took her to the station. Upon being brought before the Magistrate this young woman said that Lord RANELAGH knew her very well, &c., and that he owed her half a crown, or some such sum. She wanted her half crown, and she probably thought that to knock the noble Viscount's hat into the gutter was the best way of applying for its payment. Lord RANELAGH has often been at Police courts before, but always he has the prosecutor of street beggars, or the rescuer of females in distress, or in some such philanthropic capacity. The present is the first occasion on which he has appeared before the public as an outside member of a woman-enameling firm. What did he want at Mme. RACHEL's? He says he went there from curiosity. At any rate, he allowed himself to be introduced to Mrs. BORRODAILE, and this gave some sort of coloring to Mme. RACHEL's subsequent representations. But there is no doubt that he was a dupe in the whole affair, and that his name was used totally without his knowledge or consent.

Among the operations necessary to render Mrs. BORRODAILE beautiful, there was a bath prepared of various materials gathered from Sahara and other productive places of the earth. After she had reveled in several of these baths, Mrs. BORRODAILE was informed that Lord RANELAGH had seen her in the water, and had been smitten to the heart's core by her beauty. He sent her a lighted cigar, with the touching message that his love was as hot as that cigar. It was a beautiful emblem, and well worthy the attention of young wooers. What were Mrs. BORRODAILE's feelings on learning that a man had seen her bathing? It is so delicate a subject that she had better tell her own story about it. She was pleased rather than otherwise. She wrote to Lord RANELAGH and told him that she had heard he had looked at her white in her bath, and that he was a "naughty old Tommy." Of course the naughty old Tommy did not break his heart over this reproof. Old Tommy appears, in fact, to have been Mme. RACHEL herself. Mrs. BORRODAILE went on making preparations for her approaching nuptials. The *other* lover—if there was one—was kept in the background. All this time Mme. RACHEL was polishing away at her skin. When art had exhausted its treasures upon her, the effect was still not what had been intended. Lord RANELAGH did not press his claims to the glorified one's hand. At last one met him in a solicitor's office. There she called him "a bear and a thief." Lord RANELAGH rejoined by calling her a liar. The course of true love never did run smooth.

Then Mrs. BORRODAILE wanted to get back her money. Altogether she had paid £3,000 to Mme. RACHEL. She indicted the enameler for obtaining money by conspiracy and false pretences, and the trial has been going on for two days. Last night the jury came to the conclusion that they would never be able to agree, and consequently they were discharged. Things therefore remain as they were. Mme. RACHEL will be released on bail, and if the case is ever retried, it will not be for some months to come.

THE RECENT RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

I turn from this story of knavery and folly to an event which it wrings one's heart to write about. On Thursday a number of passengers were on their way to Holyhead by the well-known train called the "Irish Mail," by which many of your readers who have been in this country have doubtless traveled. In an instant, without one sound of warning, without time for a cry for help, three carriages were wrapt in flames, and twenty-seven human beings within them were burnt to cinders. Their bodies were reduced to charred heaps, among which scarcely a trace of the human form could be recognized. Lord and Lady FARNHAM were among the poor creatures thus hurried in so awful a manner into eternity. The accident was one which a variety of causes had combined to produce. A truck (or car) containing petroleum had become uncoupled from a goods train, and slid back on an incline toward the mail train. There was a curve, and the driver could no more see ahead than a man can look round the corner of a street. He could not stop the train, and it dashed into the petroleum car. The concussion, or the engine fire, set the oil in flames, and being on an incline, the burning liquid of course followed the train in a downward stream, leaping up in an instant over the carriages, and burning to death every man, woman or child they contained. There was no hope of escape. This frightful tragedy has cast a gloom over the whole Kingdom, and it will be long before the unhappy fate of the dead, now lying in undistinguishable piles, is forgotten.

A story reaches us this morning, through a French paper, to the effect that a Fenian has been arrested at Lucerne, where the Queen is staying, just as he was about to attempt the crime of assassination. The tale excites no sensation, because everybody disbelieves it. The French have a lively imagination, and they have circulated so many "shaves" already about the visit of Her Majesty to Switzerland that we take this one for what it is worth. I dare say you will know the truth about it before these lines reach you.

IN MEMORIAM.

The well-known writer, "Jacob Omnium," (Mr. M. J. HIGGINS,) is dead. He was for many years on the staff of the *Times*, and he was the gentleman who used to set controveries going on the marriage question, and all sorts of topics, when Parliament rose and the dull season had set in. There has never been any one connected with London journalism to equal Mr. HIGGINS in the skill and success with which he would set a ball of this kind rolling. The letters signed "A Belgravian Mother," "Seven Belgravian Mothers," "A Thirsty Soul," &c., were all by him—although the *Times* will not like the fact to be publicly stated. Of late years Mr. HIGGINS has contributed exclusively to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and his cooperation has been much valued by the proprietors of that paper.

The following remarks upon him from the *Spectator* are very just:

"Mr. HIGGINS never edited anything and seldom wrote anything longer than a leader, yet no was one of the most effective journalists in the country. He had a profound hatred of any abuses which happened to come before him, and used to describe them in letters which seemed to their readers sharp commonsense statements of fact. So finished a perfection of polish was frequently impercep tible, like that of a fine lens; but somehow those who read those statements never forgot them, or believed anybody else in opposition to them, and the abuses had to go. We believe Mr. HIGGINS never failed to win any case he took up except the Crawley affair, and even there he secured the trial at home of an officer commanding a regiment in India, who had only, in Mr. HIGGINS' opinion, 'baked' a Sergeant-Major. We thought at the time, and think still, that he was prejudiced in this matter; but though capable of prejudice, he never used his singular power except against what he honestly considered oppression. He will be missed in the next campaign against wrong, and better epitaph could no man have."

It is stated by a Catholic paper that Mr. HIGGINS was received into "the Church" a few days before he died; but I am unable to answer for the truth of this.

VALUABLE AUTOGRAPH.

On Thursday a sale of autographs took place at Messrs. PATTICK & SIMPSON's, in Leicester-square. Among the treasures disposed of was an autograph letter of four pages from WASHINGTON. It was written on large folio, dated White Plains, July 24, 1778, and is addressed to Hon. HENRY LAURENS, "President of Congress," as the newspapers say, though they are probably not correct in their quotation. The letter contains WASHINGTON's opinions on the public affairs of the time, and is a most rare and valuable relic. It fetched £9 15s. at the sale. I wish I had been there to buy it at that price!

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Hombourg, says:

"The American muster in great numbers. The ladies are well dressed. They have, as a rule, pretty faces, and remarkably small hands and feet."

This correspondent is quite a discoverer. Suppose he tells us next time what sort of hands and feet the women of some other nations I could name have to boast of?

THEATRICAL NEWS.

"Mr. FAIRCLOUGH, the great American tragedian," is advertised to appear at the Lyceum Theatre. We have had a dreadful assortment of American actors and actresses sent over to us lately. By and by, when a really clever person comes, the public will fight shy of him—or her. I am told that Mr. FAIRCLOUGH is not a great tragedian. Perhaps some of your readers are in a position to judge.

SPAIN.

Full Text of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier's Protestation.

The following is the text of the protestation addressed by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier to the Queen of Spain:

MADAME: We received, through the intermediary of the Captain-General of Andalusia, your royal disposition of the 7th of July last, which orders us to leave the Peninsula in the shortest time possible, and to fix our residence beyond the Spanish territory. Subsequent telegrams informed us that we were to make our forced voyage on board the frigate the *Town of Madrid*, and that we were at liberty to choose the foreign nation where we should be disposed to pass our exile. We will not try to find out the primary cause of the difficulties with which we were surrounded on our landing in Portugal, when we were menaced with the forfeit of the liberty primitively granted to us to choose the country of our exile; but it is impossible not to notice the marks of a useless persecution in the embarrassing situation made to us in sight of Lisbon, and also in the irreverent reception the town of Cadiz made to the royal colors floating on the frigate on board of which we were. Till now we thought it was better to remain silent relative to the measure taken by your Majesty's Government. To-day, when we were on the point of leaving the *Town of Madrid* the worthy representative of our dear Spain, now that we tread a foreign soil, we must depart from the reserve which was imposed upon us, because that reserve would be construed either as an invincible apathy or as a humble submission to a merited chastisement. We shall be very brief, madame, in raising our voices to your Majesty. Since the royal order of the 7th of July does not contain any explicit complaint, we do not deem it opportune to give the explanation we should have offered, had we been frankly accused. "The country is agitated, the revolutionists use your name as a rallying flag, and make of it the aim of their machinations." Such are the only considerations upon which is based your measure, extra-legal, and derogatory to our high condition, which you intentionally auctioned to lower us still more. Such allegations do not bear discussion. But if we thought it opportune to defend ourselves against the imputation concealed under transparent illusions, when we are reminded of the duties of loyalty with which it was useless to refresh our memories, we should say to your Majesty: "If unhappy Spain is now in a difficult situation, which we deeply depiore, we are not the primitive cause of it. The origin—if it exist—of the lamentable agitation which furnishes the pretext for condemning us must be looked for elsewhere. Each time that the people are agitated it is because they are tormented by a grave *malaise*; for there does not exist individuals or names powerful enough to be used on a flag or to lead a nation at their will." The manifest violation of the fundamental law of the State, as well as the eternal principles of justice, accomplished by the measures adopted by your Majesty's Government, we energetically protest against; and in doing so we invoke neither the consideration of our rank nor family bonds. If our position gives a particular *éclat* to preservation, it adds nothing to the injustice of the violence which has been perpetrated; as to the family bonds, they ought to be forgotten in presence of the arbitrary measure which exiles us without any direct warning; we deem it is not dignified to recall them. It is solely for the sake of our rights, of our quality as Spaniards placed under the safeguard of the general laws of the country, that we appeal to your Majesty against the violence which sends us far from our dear Spain. We expect that the reparation shall be as public and solemn as the offence committed. May God preserve your life for many long years.

(Signed) MARIA LUISA,
FERNANDA ANTONIO.

LISBON, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE LATEST CATASTROPHE.

Detailed Account of the Late Fearful Railroad Accident in England.

From the London News, Aug. 22.

The most extraordinary and fatal accident ever known on an English railway occured Wednesday, Aug. 19, on the Chester and Holyhead line near Llanddulas, about a mile and a half from Abergele.

The Irish Limited Mail, leaving London at 7:15, passed Abergele Station in safety about 1 o'clock. A goods train had passed half an hour before.

Beyond Llanddulas a portion of the goods train to Holyhead seems to have become detached, and ran back down the incline, meeting the mail train, going at about forty miles an hour. There is a curve near. The driver of the mail train, ARTHUR THOMPSON, of Stafford, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped off and escaped slightly hurt. The stoker, JOSEPH HOLMES, of Stafford, remained.

At the back of the goods train was a wagon laden with petroleum oil, and when the collision occurred the petroleum exploded.

The engine, tender, and three first-class carriages were consumed up together and burnt with petroleum. Twenty-three passengers for Ireland were all burnt so badly that none could be recognized. A watch was found, with an inscription showing it belonged to Lord FARNHAM, who was accompanied, it is supposed, by two daughters.

The Irish day mail, as it is well known, leaves Euston Station at 7:15 A. M. daily. It is a favorite train, and generally carries a full complement of passengers. On Wednesday morning it was made up of one of the most powerful engines belonging to the Company, with its tender, a chief guard's van, two First-class tenders a luggage van, a first-class carriage, three composite carriages, part first- and part second-class carriages, and a second guard's van. The train was well filled, and conveyed among its passengers the Duchess of Abercorn and the Ladies HAMILTON, Viscount CASTLEROSSE, Mr. and Lady SELWYN-IBBERSON and others. The train ran to Rugby without stopping, and then on to Stafford, where another powerful engine and tender took the place of that which had brought the train from London. The run to Chester was accomplished with the usual regularity, and here the engine and tender and the guard's break were uncoupled from the leading Post Office tender and two first-class carriages with one composite, and one covered carriage consisting of second-class compartments and a luggage box were taken on—the train being closed up with the Chester carriages immediately behind the guard's van and the Post Office tenders. The Chester carriages were tolerably well filled with passengers, some of whom had broken their journey at Chester, and some joining from Buxton, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. Lord and Lady FARNHAM had been staying at Buxton for a month, and finished over with the previous day, and had slept at the Queen's Hotel on Tuesday night. Lord and Lady FARNHAM were accompanied to the train by his sister, Viscountess BANGOR, and her husband, Major NUGENT, who parted with them after they were seated in the carriage. Chester at 11:20 having been left, and proceeded without any interruption on its journey, passing in succession the principal stations of Flint, Holywell, Mostyn, Prestatyn, Rhyl and Abergele. After passing the last-named place, which, it will be remembered, is close to the sea, the railway, as it approaches the next station, Llanddulas, has a gradient of one in ninety to Llanddulas, which is the summit of the line between Chester and the Menai Bridge. At Llanddulas there are some very extensive lime and limestone works, with which a considerable traffic is carried on. The ordinary Bangor goods train left Chester on the day two hours in advance of the Irish mail, and under ordinary circumstances it would have been shunted at the Llanddudno Station, (Conway,) about five miles beyond Llanddulas, only half an hour before the mail was due. The driver of the Irish mail on Thursday had not been advised of any delay with the goods train, but, in fact, owing to that delay having occurred and after passing Abergele Station he had already put on speed to mount the incline, which is nearly one mile in length, when on rounding the curve, which at this point is of nearly half a mile radius, he suddenly observed a break van and a number of trucks apparently thrown upon his train. His first instinct was to jump from his engine, and it is believed he did so without even sounding his steam whistle. Had he remained to do this, it is clear he would have met with the instantaneous death which befell his stoker. As it happened, he escaped with some severe flesh wounds.

HINTON, the surviving guard, gives a very clear account of what followed. He says, that being in his van at the rear of the train, he heard no alarm, and was conscious of nothing wrong until he found himself thrown violently on the floor. Recovering himself, he found the van, and all in it, once crowded, the wreck. Remembering in this terrible moment that the Irish up mail express was due at this spot in about five minutes, he availed himself of the services of two laborers who had been eye-witnesses of the collision, and sent them up and down the railway with signals of fog and other danger signals. Having done this, he ran forward himself in the direction of the engine, and was terror-stricken to find the first guard's break lying across the up rails, and with the four carriages taken on at Chester enveloped in sheets of flame. HINTON declares that so sudden was the conflagration, that he neither saw nor heard nor consequently lent hand seen from any one of these carriages, and the presumption is that all the inmates of these ill-fated carriages must have died in a few moments from suffocation.

The flames increased in intensity for several minutes, and literally swept the carriages, driving in at one window and out at the other, and producing a heat so intense that it was impossible to approach within a considerable distance of the train. The passengers in the London carriages, who had escaped with a very slight shock, owing to the enormous weight and velocity of the engine having prevented any serious rebound, alighted from their carriages immediately after the collision, and vied with each other in endeavoring to render what aid they could. The country people in the vicinity, and a large number of workmen from a state quarry near the spot, who had been alarmed by the conflagration, were also soon gathered on the spot, and a number of pails having been got together a line of men was formed across the intervening sands and buckets of sea water were obtained, in the hope of subduing the flames. All these efforts proved fruitless, however, and the fire continued to burn with increasing fury until every vestige of the woodwork of the Chester carriages and one of the Post Office tenders was entirely consumed, nothing remaining but the iron framework and wheels, the greater portion of which was red hot. The Post Office clerks in the leading van were much hurt in the collision, and beyond rescuing them and a few of the mail bags nothing could be done with this tender. But the labors of the London passengers and others were devoted to uncoupling the Post Office tenders, and removing the second and the London carriages some distance down the line, out of the reach of the flames which were consuming the first part of the train. The collision occurred at 12:45 o'clock, and intelligence having been sent back to Abergele, the telegraph wires were put in operation, and Mr. LEE, resident engineer at Bangor, and Mr. BENGER, the District Superintendent, were on the spot before 3 o'clock. By which time a considerable time before the carriages could be approached, owing to the intense heat thrown out by the fused mass of iron and burning embers, and when search was commenced for the sufferers, little more than charred remains of human bodies could be discovered. In most of the cases the bodies were headless, and in many it was impossible to discover whether the sufferers were males or females. Every particle of clothing was destroyed on all the sufferers, and for a long time only one body was recognized—that of the venerable Lord FARNHAM, whose identity was established through an inscription inside a gold watch, recovered from his remains. It has since been ascertained that Lord FARNHAM was traveling with his wife, Lady FARNHAM, and a valued old retainer of the family, Miss STAFFORD, who was in the same first-class carriage with them. In their suite were also traveling MARY ANN KELLETT, ladies' maid, OUTEN, his Lordship's valet, and CHARLES BUCKINGHAM, footman in the same service, all of whom are lost. Lady FARNHAM, before going to Buxton last month, called at HUNT & ROSKELL's and took from their care in a small bag more than £6,000 worth of her own jewelry, with which she is supposed to have been traveling on Thursday. The engine and tender of the mail express had fallen over on the down side of the railway, burying HOLMES, the stoker, beneath, but the first guard's break fell over the up line, to the clearing of which active efforts were applied early. Before 5 o'clock the up line was sufficiently clear to allow the up Irish express to pass, and shortly afterward the down express, which had gone back to Abergele Station, was sent forward to Holyhead, conveying all the London passengers, except a gentleman named MURRAY, who preferred delaying his journey. It is a remarkable fact that the collision did not displace from the rails any of the carriages of the down express except the guard's break. All the other carriages remained on the metals, and were burnt as they stood.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Interesting International Correspondence in Relation to the Fenian Prisoners in England.

The English newspapers publish the subjoined interesting correspondence respecting the imprisonment of Messrs. WARREN and COSTELLO:

LORD STANLEY TO MR. THORNTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 16, 1868.

SIR: The United States *Chargé d'Affaires* has inquired of me, by direction of Mr. SEWARD, whether Her Majesty's Government were prepared at once to enter into a treaty with the United States on the subject of naturalization.

I reminded Mr. MORAN, in reply, of the statements which some weeks ago I made in the House of Commons, and which were received, as I believed, with general approval—that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to entertain in principle the question of a naturalization treaty, and no longer held to the doctrine of indefeasible allegiance.

But, I observed to Mr. MORAN, that with every disposition on their part to conribute to setting at rest a question which, as it now stood, was calculated to interfere with the maintenance of good understanding between this country and the United States, Her Majesty's Government found it was inexpedient, not to say impossible, to proceed hastily in a matter which involved points of great legal difficulty, and might affect the interests, not only of persons now in being, but of persons still unborn. It was necessary, therefore, to consider how British law bore on the question, and the similarity between the laws of the two countries need scarcely be insisted upon in support of the statement that there are many legal counts to be considered and determined before either a treaty can be concluded, or legislation attempted, by this country.

Her Majesty's Government, I said, have lost no time in seeking to elucidate the questions to be considered. A Royal commission, composed of very eminent persons, had been appointed, and were now engaged in investigating those questions; it was impossible to say how long the inquiry would take, but even apart from the question of the inexpediency of anticipating the report of the Commissioners, I thought it right to remark that, in the actual state of public affairs in Parliament, and considering the general anxiety felt to restrict legislation to what was absolutely required, such a treaty as an early dissolution, it would be impossible, even if the report of the Commission had been agreed upon and published, to introduce into the House of Commons, with any chance of its immediately becoming law, a bill for giving effect to the recommendations of that report. I could not be expected to pass without much discuss on, and for this there was not now time.

It seemed to me, therefore, inevitable that legislation on the subject must be deferred until the meeting of the new Parliament, and as the treaty must be made dependent on such legislation, it was useless to conclude it once.

I am, &c., (Signed,) STANLEY.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MORAN.

(Communicated to Lord Stanley by Mr. Moran, July 9.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1868.

SIR: The correspondence recorded in your legation is full of remonstrances and expostulations which, by the President's direction, I have addressed to Her Majesty's Government against the imprisonment of Messrs. WARREN and COSTELLO.

The reasons have been fully and frequently assigned why the judicial severity maintained by the British Government in these cases has tended to embarrass the friendly relations between the two countries, and to protract the political excitement which has so greatly disturbed the peace of the British Provinces adjacent to the United States.

On many occasions I have had the honor to urge upon the British Government the necessity of a modification of the laws of the British empire in the case of subjects of Great Britain who have become citizens of the United States under our Natural zation laws.

By the President's direction, also, I have with much urgency invited the British Government to enter into an equal treaty with the United States on that subject, as a proceeding which is essential for the removal of discontents which, if suffered to continue, might involve the two nations in reprisals or war. Hitherto these proceedings have been unfruitful, although we have many friendly assurances of a favorable disposition on the part of the British Government.

In connection with this matter, the President now makes it my duty to give you a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, which was passed on the 15th of June, "requesting the President to take such measures as shall appear proper to secure the release from imprisonment of Messrs. WARREN and COSTELLO, convicted and sentenced in Great Britain for words and acts spoken and done in this country, by ignoring our Naturalization laws, and to take such other measures as will secure their return to our flag, with such ceremonies as are appropriate to the occasion."

I further call your attention to the fact that a bill which has passed the House of Representatives is now engaging the attention of the Senate, the effect of which bill, if it become a law, will be to require the President to make reprisals in cases of judicial denial in Great Britain to naturalized Americans of the rights which are conceded there to native American citizens.

You will be expected to read the resolution referred to, together with this instruction, to her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and to give him a copy of these papers if he shall request it. I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD STANLEY TO MR. THORNTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 28, 1868.

SIR: The United States *Chargé d'Affaires* at this Court has communicated to me a dispatch which he has received from Mr. SEWARD, bearing date the 22d ult., in which Mr. SEWARD alludes to the frequent remonstrances and expostulations which have been addressed on the part of the United States Government to Her Majesty's Government against the imprisonment of Messrs. WARREN and COSTELLO in this country, and complaining that the judicial severity maintained by Her Majesty's Government in these cases tends to embarrass the friendly relations between the two countries, and to protract the political excitement which has unhappily for some time disturbed the peace of the British realm, and the British Provinces adjacent to the United States.

Mr. SEWARD, in the same dispatch, alluded to his having on many occasions urged on the British Government, though without success, the necessity of a modification of the laws of the British realm in the case of subjects of Great Britain who have become citizens of the United States under their Naturalization laws. Mr. MORAN also communicated to me, by Mr. SEWARD's desire, a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated June 15, requesting the President to take such measures as may appear proper to secure the release of Messrs. WARREN and COSTELLO, convicted and sentenced for words and acts spoken and done in the United States, by ignoring the United States Naturalization laws.

Of the two questions dealt with in this dispatch, that which relates to the naturalization laws has been already treated of by me in the dispatch which I addressed to you on the 16th ult., reporting the substance of a conversation which I had had with Mr. MORAN. To the reasons there assigned as against the immediate conclusion of a treaty on that subject, I have nothing to add, and I cannot doubt but that the explanations already entered into will satisfy the Government and people of the United States of the sincere desire of her Majesty's Government to dispose of this question in a manner which shall be satisfactory to both countries.

As regards the imprisonment of Messrs. WARREN and COSTELLO, I have to point to you that the allegation on which Mr. SEWARD's request for their release is founded, viz.: that they were convicted and sentenced for words spoken and acts committed in the United States, rests on a total misconception of the facts of the case.

These prisoners were convicted of treason-felony at the Commission Court for the County of Dublin, held in October last; the most prominent overt act insisted upon and proved against them being that they had come over to Ireland and cruised along the coast with intent to effect a landing of men and arms in Ireland, in order to raise insurrection against the Queen.

The evidence adduced against these prisoners in the course of the trial, of words spoken and acts committed by them in the United States, was given in strict accordance with the rules of law, as part of the testimony connecting them with a Fenian conspiracy which had existed in the County of Dublin, in which county the Commission Court sat; and which conspiracy had for its object the subversion of Her Majesty's authority and the establishment of a republic in Ireland.

You will read this dispatch to Mr. SEWARD, and leave a copy of it with him.

I am, &c. (Signed,) STANLEY.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅞ for both money and the account.

American Securities open firmer at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	71¾
Atlantic and Great Western	39
Illinois Centrals	91½
Erie Shares	30¾

FRANKFORT Tuesday, Sept. 1.

United States Five-twenties open at 75¼@75½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Bourse closed last night dull. Rentes, 70f. 72c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 1—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to the 28th inst., since last report, are estimated at 200 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 3d central for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 9d bushel. Oat, 3s. 7d. 9d bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. 9d quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s. 9d bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. 9 tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. 9 bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. 3d. 9 cwt. Cheese, 58s. 9 cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. 6d. 9 cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow has declined to 45s. 9 cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. 9 cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 25s. 9 cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard to arrive, and 35s. 3d. on the spot. Sperm Oil, £88 9 ton. Whale Oil, £36 9 ton. Petroleum, Is. 8½d. 9 gallon for refined, and 1s. 5½d. for spirits. Linseed Oil has declined to £31 15s. 9 ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Cakes £12 9 ton.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices for American Securities at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Atlantic and Great Western	38½
Illinois Centrals	91¾
Erie Railway Shares	30¾

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 1—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady. Sugar is firm and has advanced to 35s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Petroleum is firmer but unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1—3 P. M.

The money market is firm. Consols are unchanged. United States Five-twenties are easier, though the price is quotably unchanged. American Railway Shares are quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 1—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm and quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 36s. 6d. 9 quarter for Mixed Western. California Wheat has advanced 2d., the last sales being made at 10s. 9 central for California White. No. 2 Milwaukee Red has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 11s. 3d. Flour is dull at previous prices.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1—8 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money and account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	91¾
Erie Railway Shares	30¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	38½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 1—5 P. M.

United States Bonds quiet at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Bourse dull; Rentes, 70f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 1—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm, but unchanged in prices. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm. Corn 36s. 6d. Flour irregular at 28s. 9 bbl. Other articles unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged in tone and prices.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores dull. Turpentine, 28s. Common Resin, 5s. 6d. Fine Resin, 14s. 6d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1—5 P. M.

SUGAR has advanced to 35s. 6d., on spot: 25s. 3d. to arrive. Petroleum firm; Refined, 1s. 8½d: Spirits, 11¾d; Linseed has an advancing tendency; Calcutta, 62s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

PETROLEUM—The market is firm at 48f. 50 centimes for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR less active; Spring Extras, $8@$9 25. WHEAT advanced 2¾c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 70@$1 73; No. 2 at $1 62½; since Change, No. 2 sold at $1 67¾. CORN less active but firm; sales of No. 1 at 93¾c @93¾c.; No. 2 at 86c.@89c. OATS active and advanced ¾c@¾c.; sales at 52¾c.@52¾c. RYE moderately active at an advance of ½c.@1c.; closing firm at $1 74¾. BARLEY firmer; Amber, $1 56. WHISKY, in bond, nominal at 70c. PROVISIONS firm and steady. MESS PORK, $29 87½@$29 50; Prime Mess, $25; Dry Salted Shoulders, 11¾c.@11¾c; Sugar-cured Canvassed Hams, 2c.@20½c. LARD, 16¾c.@18½c. BEEF CATTLE active and advanced 25c.@35c.; Extra Good Cows and Light Steers, $6 75@$7 25; Extra Steers, $7 62½. LIVE HOGS active; Lights, $8 25@$9 60; Medium to Extra, $9 75@$10 00. FREIGHTS firm; Corn to Buffalo, 10c.; Wheat to Oswego, 14½c. RECEIPTS to-day—13,000 bbls. Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 145,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 206,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 555,000 bushels; Rye, 46,000 bushels; Flour, 11,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. FREIGHTS better and firm: Wheat, 15½c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 9½c., to New-York. FLOUR very quiet, nominally unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales 2,500 bushels Red Wabash at $2 08; 2,500 bushels Amber Ohio at $2 14; 40,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 83@$1 83. CORN firm; sales 132,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 13; 20,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 12@$1 12½. OATS dull; neglected; sales 13,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 62c. RYE nominal at $1 40. BARLEY, small sales at $1 80@$1 82 for Canada. SEEDS firmer; asking $9 for Clover; $2 85@$3 for Timothy. PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR in good demand; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 72 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15; 380 bushels White Michigan at $2 50. CORN steady; sales, 11,200 bushels No. 1 at $1 17. OATS held at 70c. for Western. RYE dull at $1 83@$1 83. CORN firm; sales 132,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 13; 20,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 12@$1 12½. OATS dull; neglected; sales 13,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 62c. RYE nominal at $1 40. BARLEY, small sales at $1 80@$1 82 for Canada. SEEDS firmer; asking $9 for Clover; $2 85@$3 for Timothy. PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR in good demand; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 72 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15; 380 bushels White Michigan at $2 50. CORN steady; sales, 11,200 bushels No. 1 at $1 17. OATS held at 70c. for Western. RYE dull at $1 83@$1 83. CORN firm; sales 132,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 13; 20,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 12@$1 12½. OATS dull; neglected; sales 13,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 62c. RYE nominal at $1 40. BARLEY, small sales at $1 80@$1 82 for Canada. SEEDS firmer; asking $9 for Clover; $2 85@$3 for Timothy. PORK unchanged.